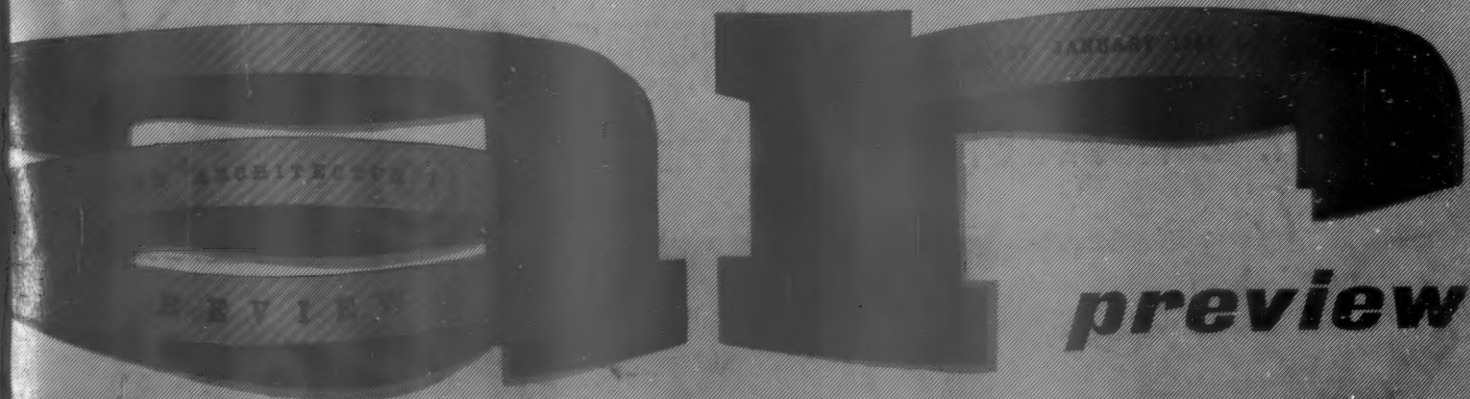
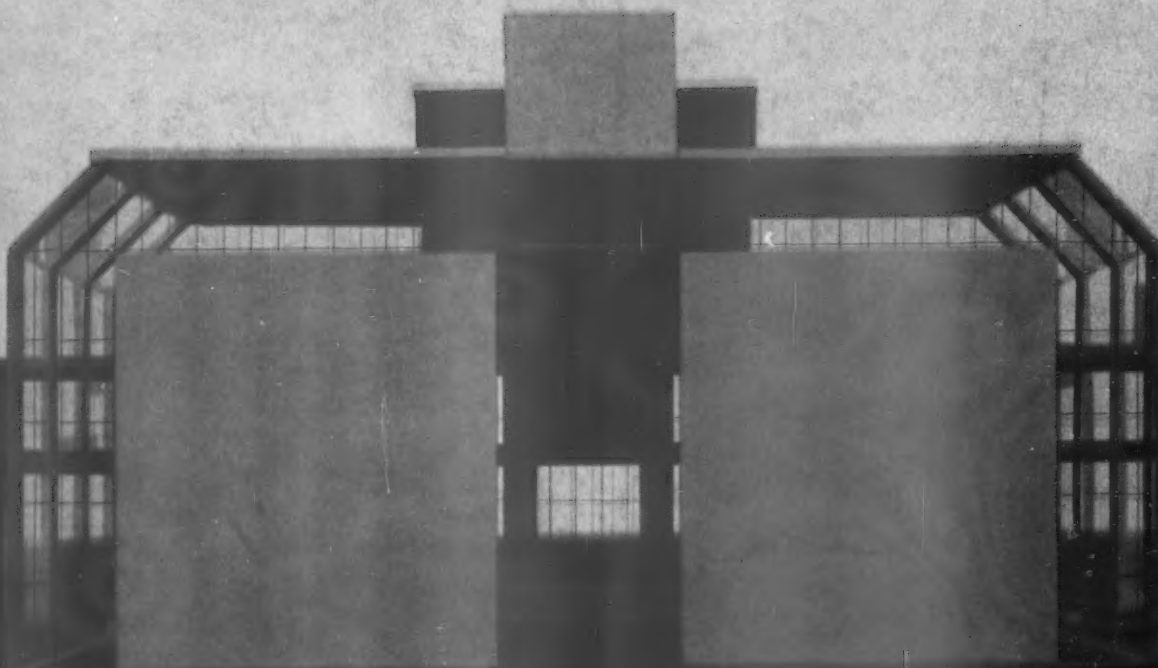


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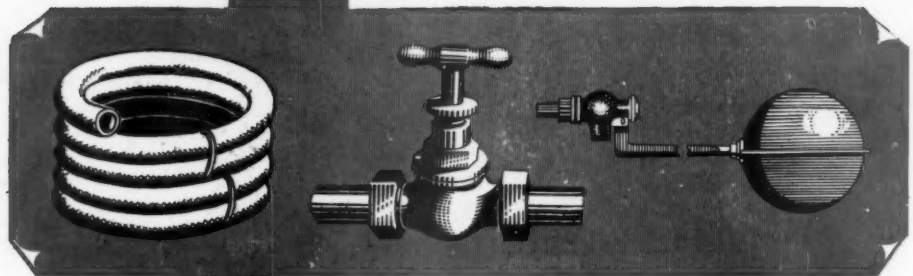


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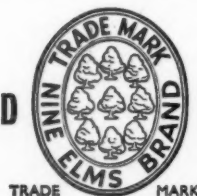
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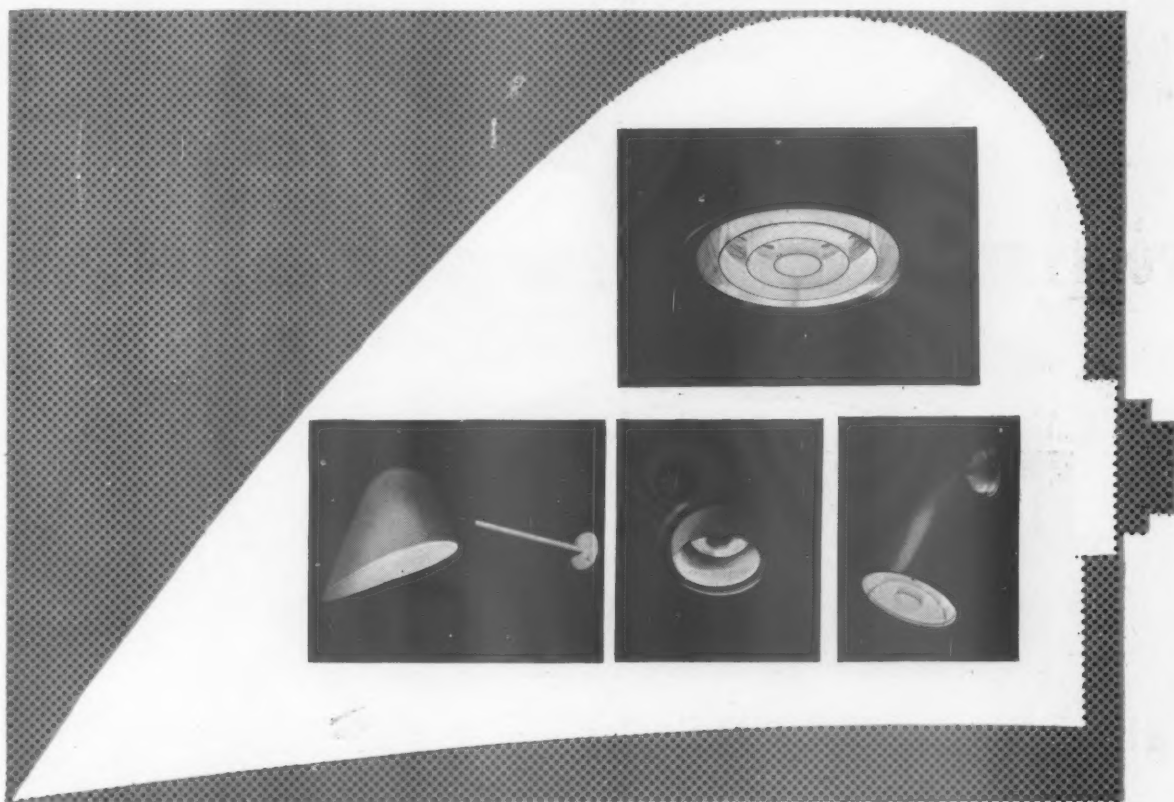
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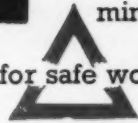
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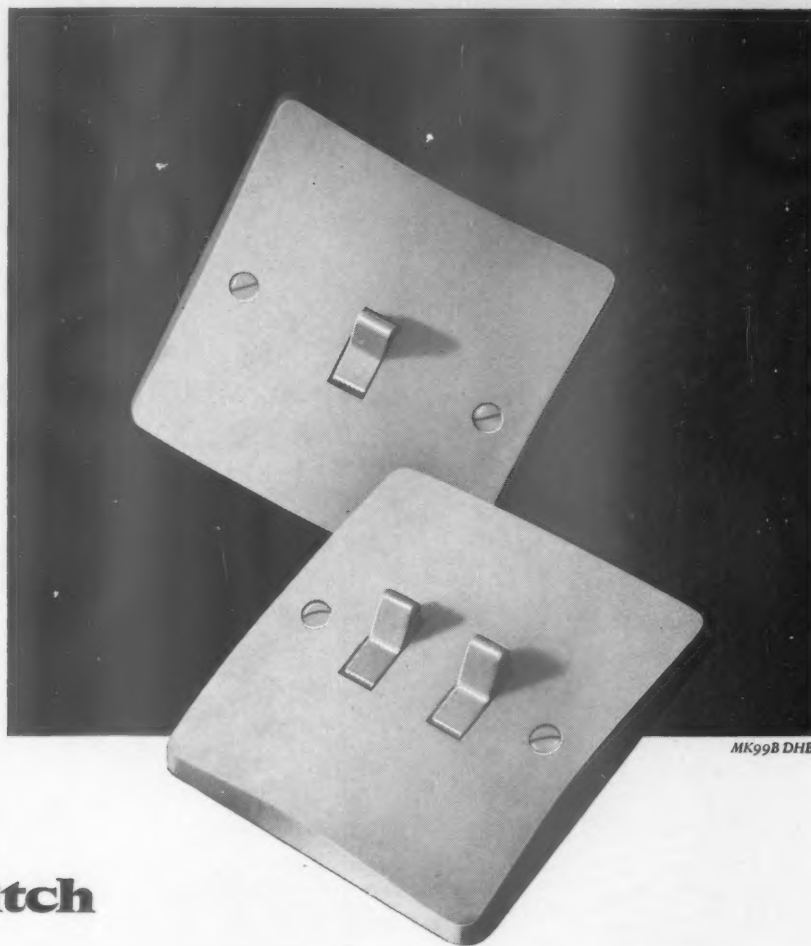
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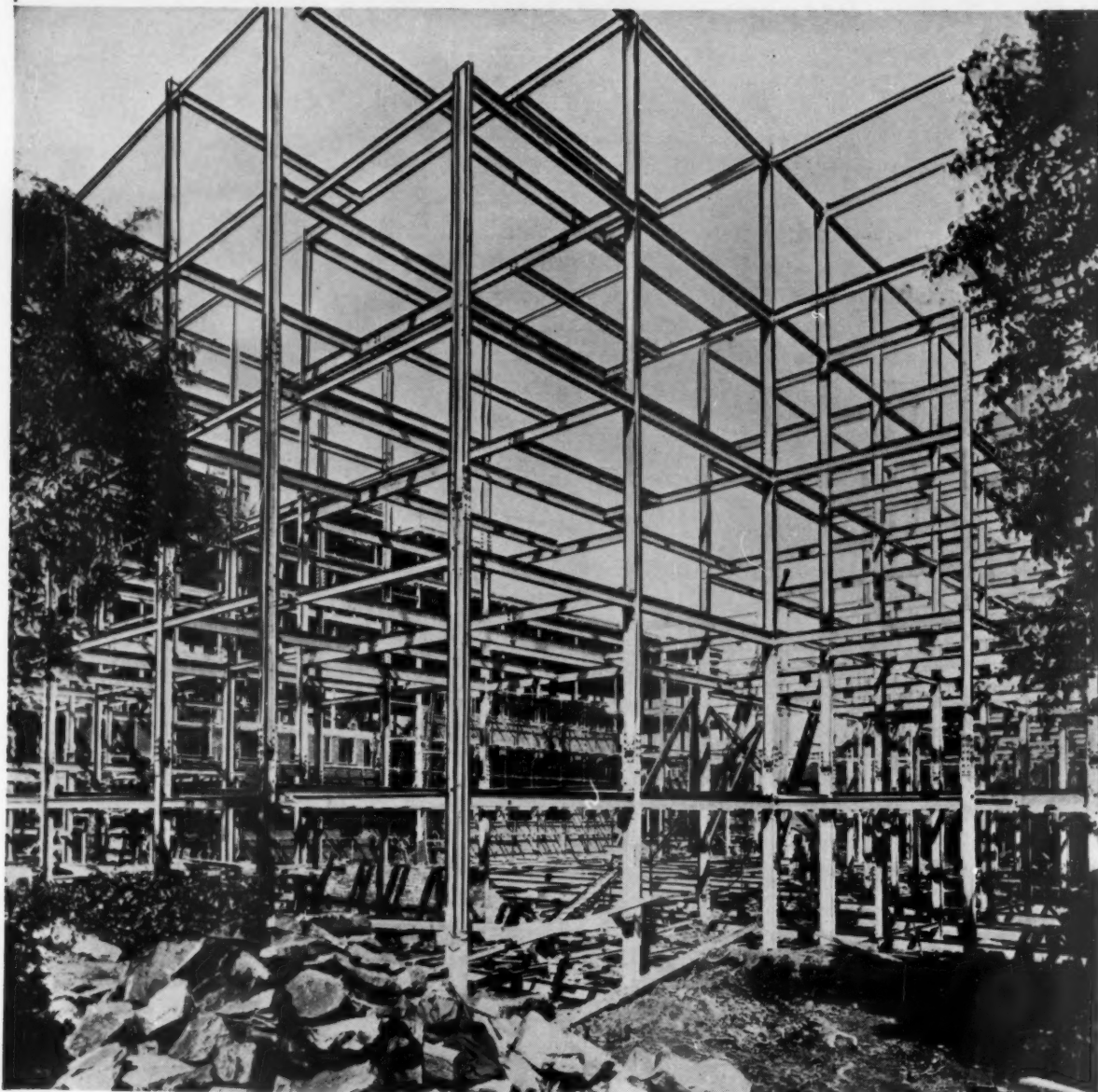
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* National Building Studies Special Report
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- . shelves
- . studding
- . enamelled furniture
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- . tanks
- . railway sleepers
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Unistrut Framing Fittings.
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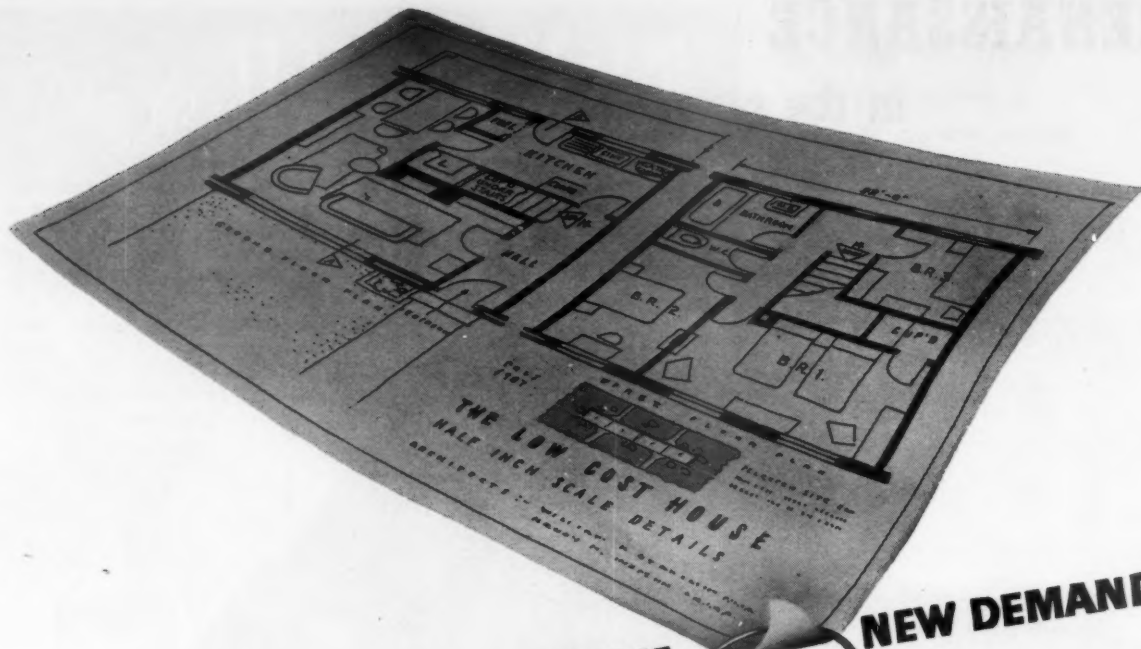
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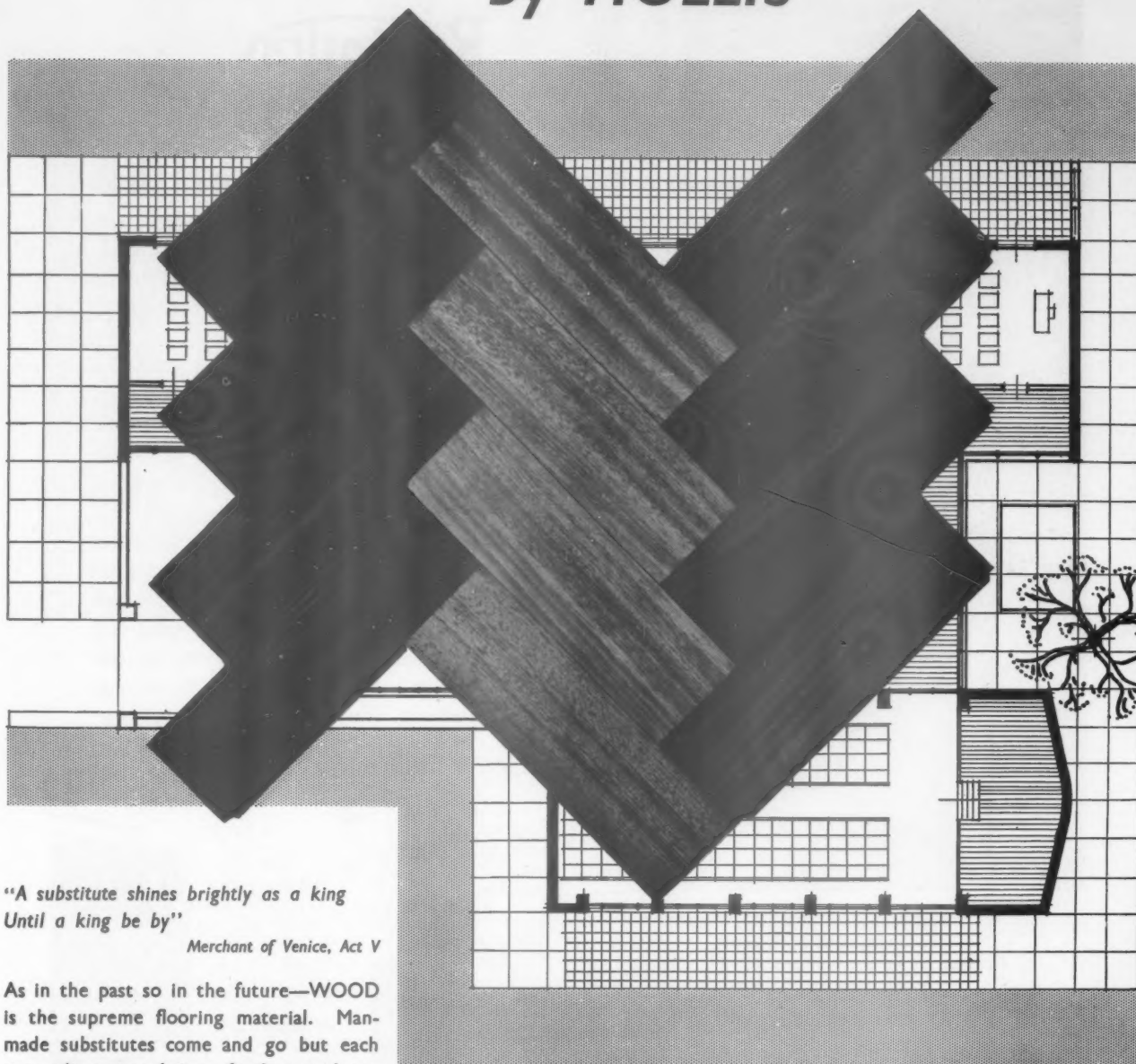
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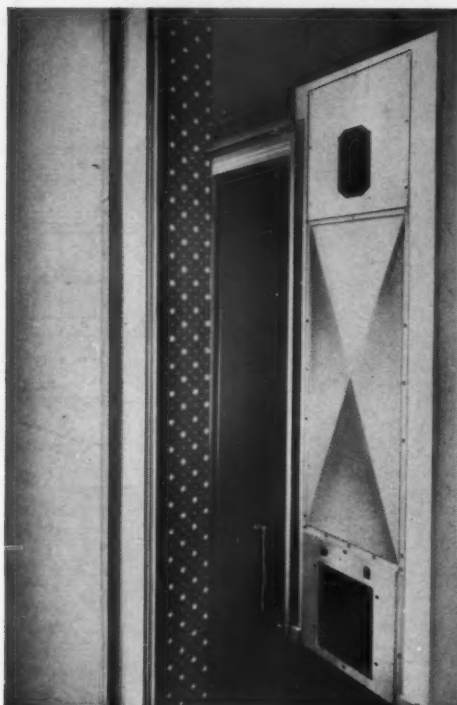
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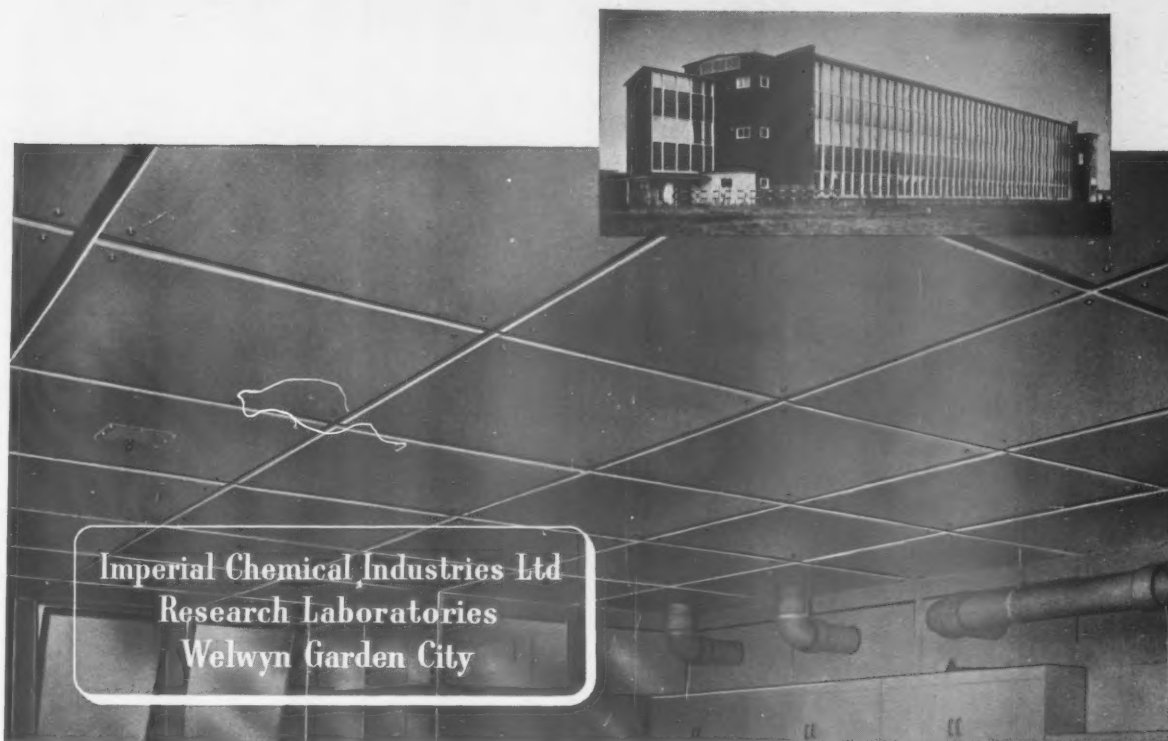


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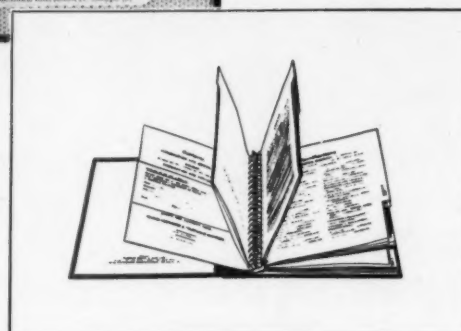
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v.13



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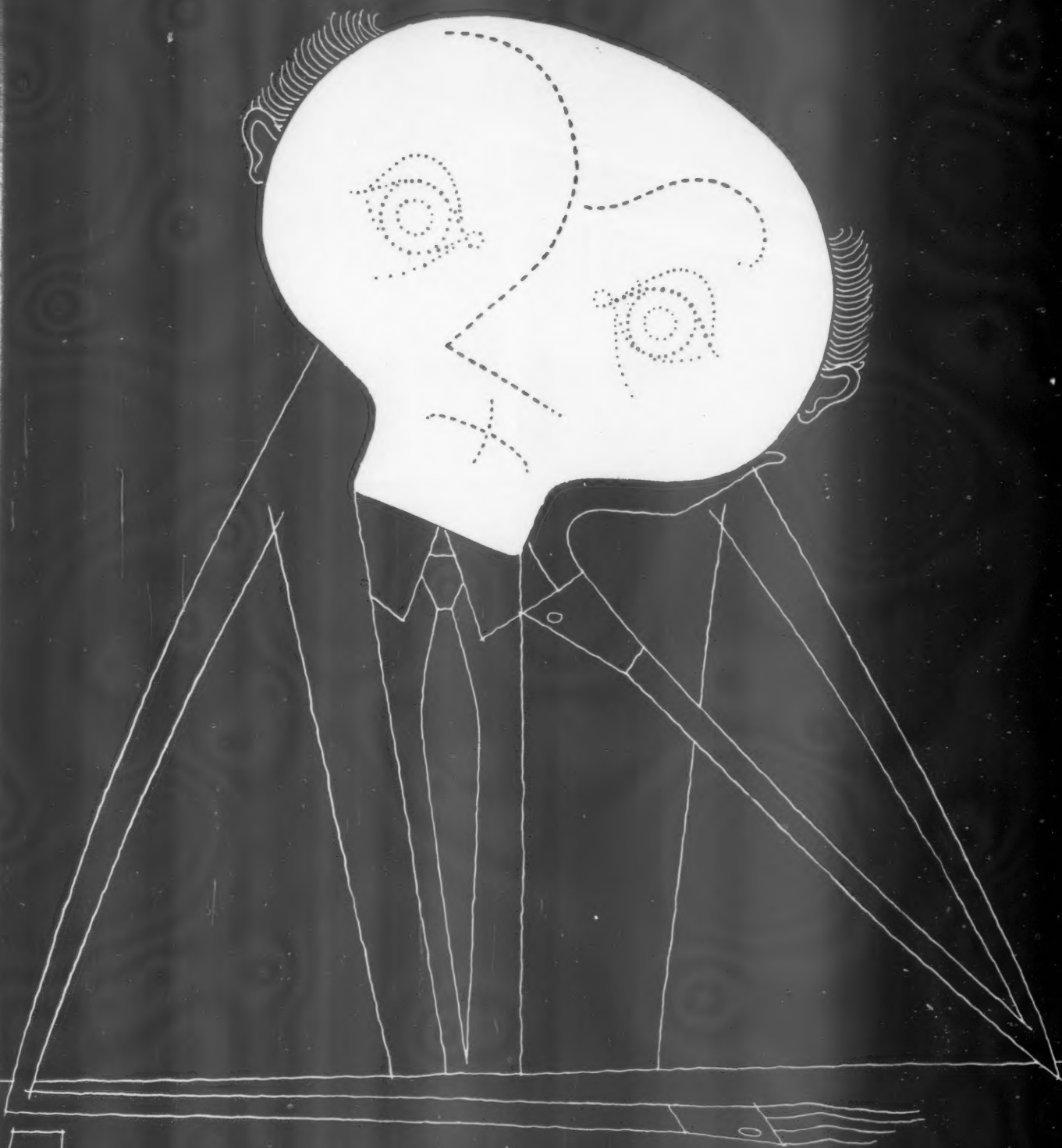
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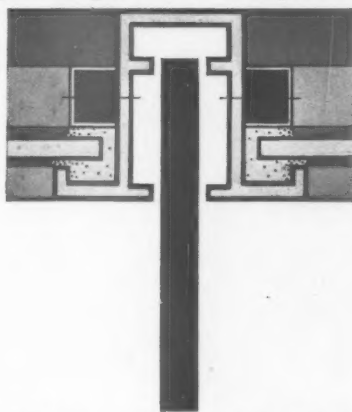
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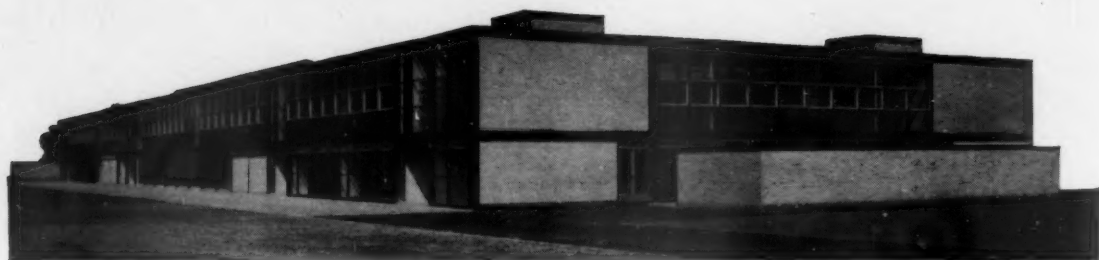
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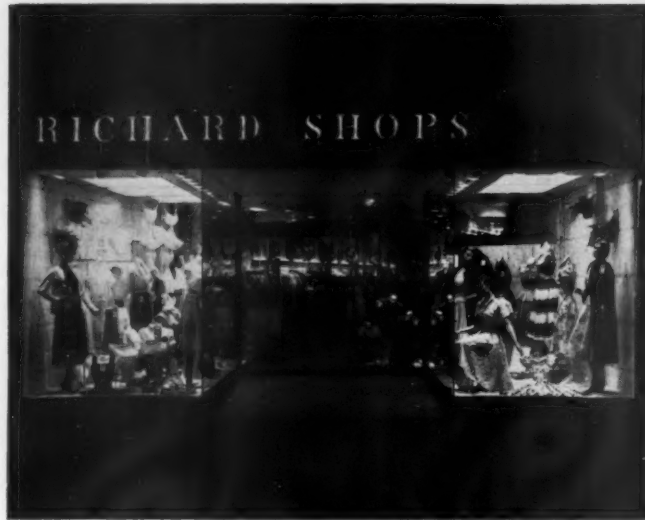
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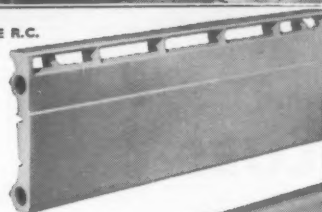
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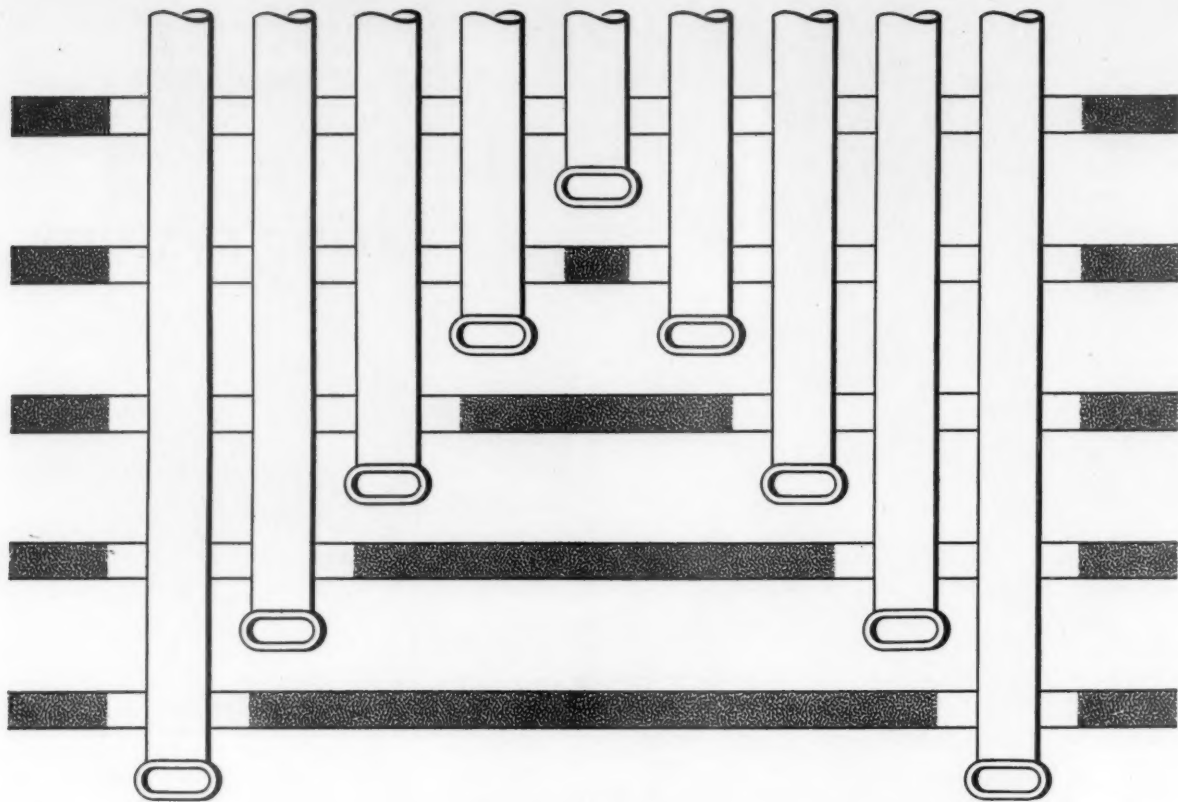
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6" high Type R	200	185	175	165	225	210	200	185	250	235	220	205	275	260	250	235
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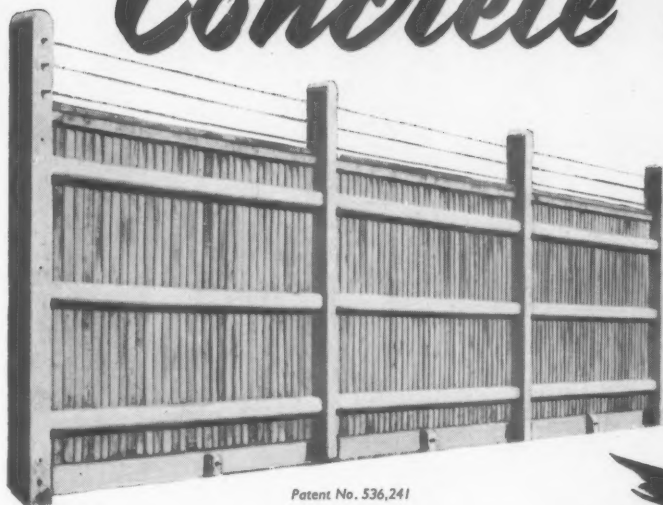
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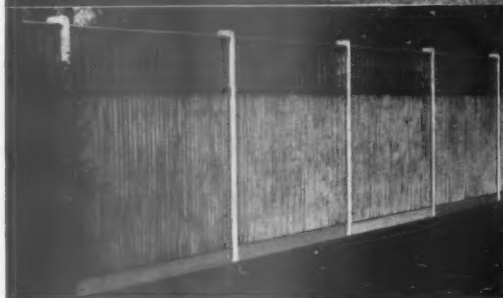
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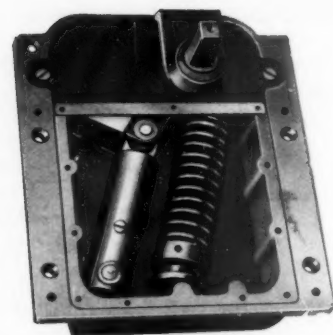
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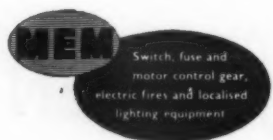
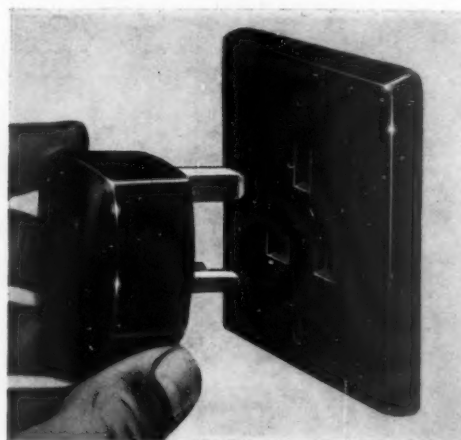
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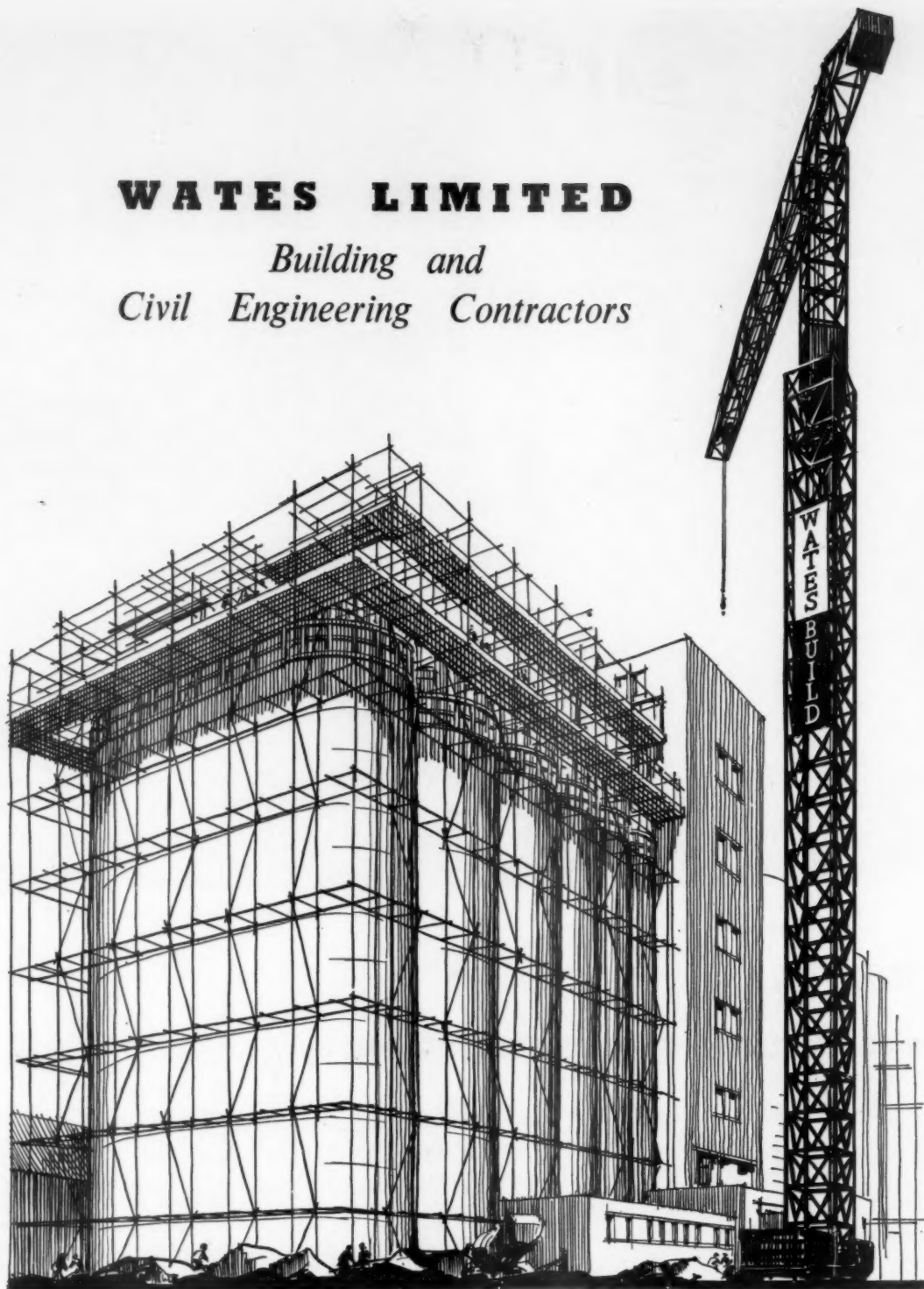
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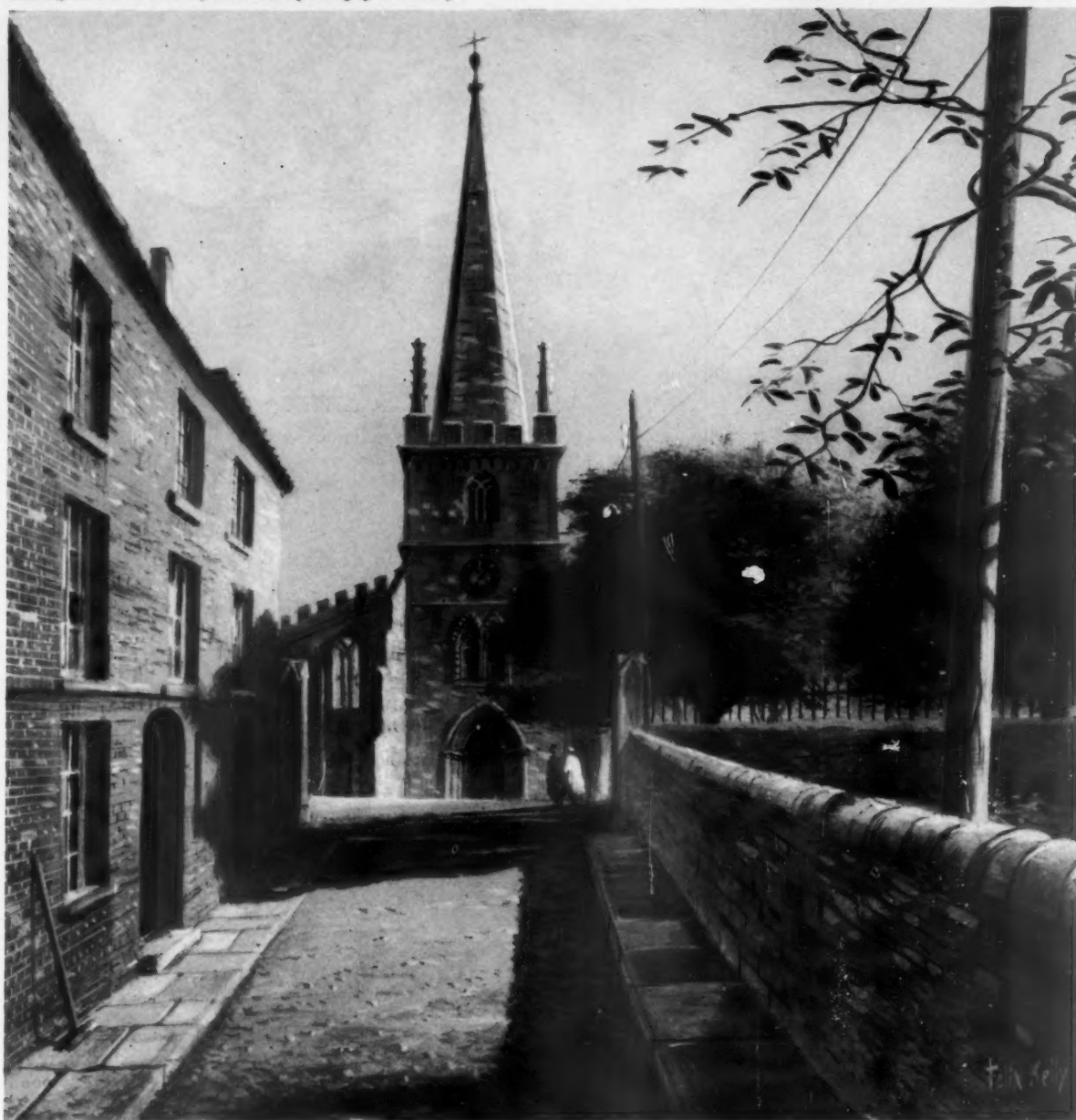
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Buckingham Parish Church from a recent painting by Felix Kelly.



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Architects: Wallis, Gilbert & Partners.

International SERVICE ON THE

We are very glad that "International" was specified for this particular building. It is a garage of striking design, and colour plays an important part in it. Colour is one of the main concerns of our Architects' Department and in this case their Colour Advisory Service provided schemes for the canteen forming part of this garage.

This was only a part of the International Service provided. Recommendations for the treatment of certain surfaces were adopted in the painting specification and our Technical Staff made regular visits to

the site while painting was in progress. At the request of the architect, they recommended a method of treating concrete barrel roofing to overcome the effects of rust scale deposited by steel shuttering.

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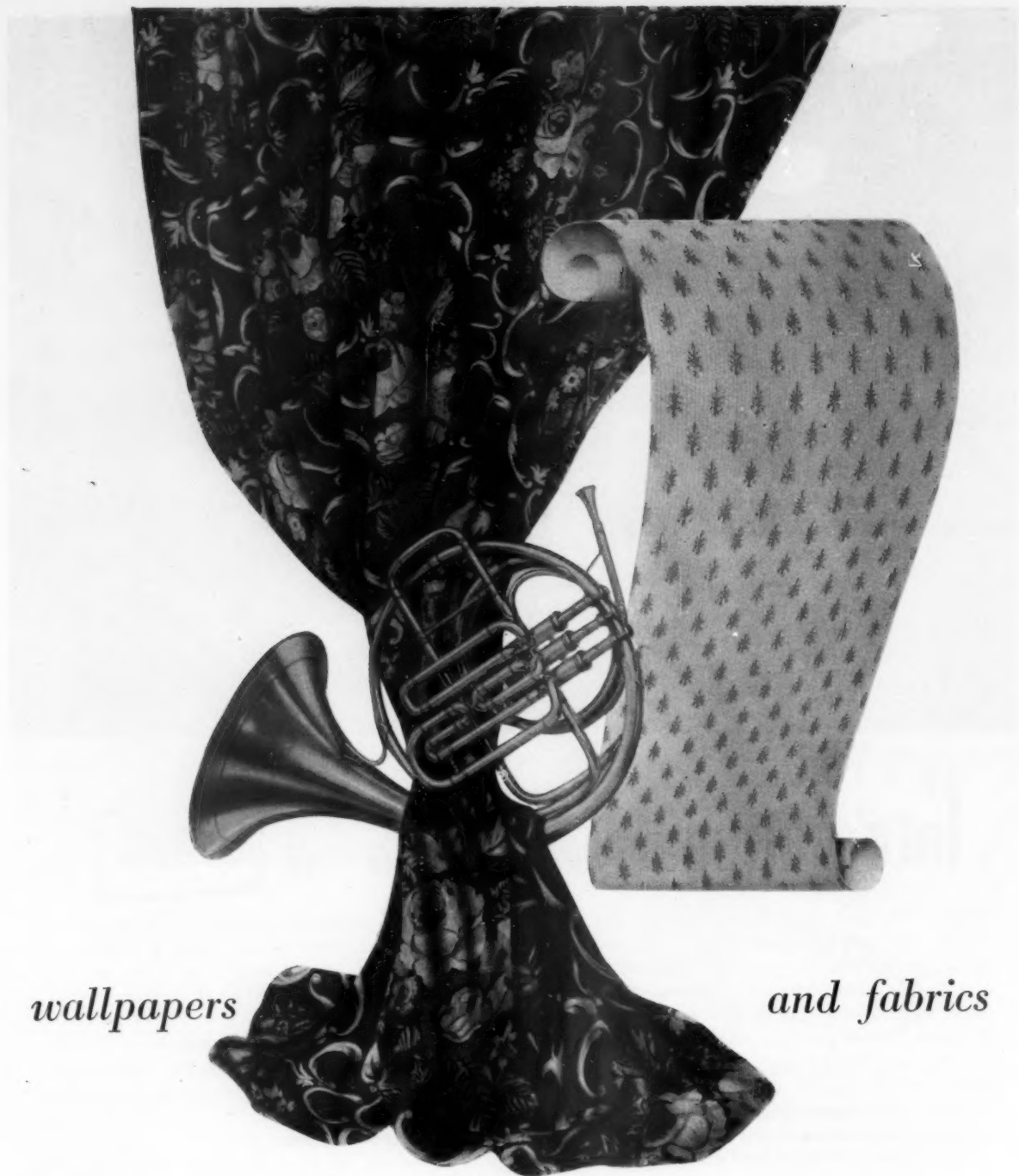


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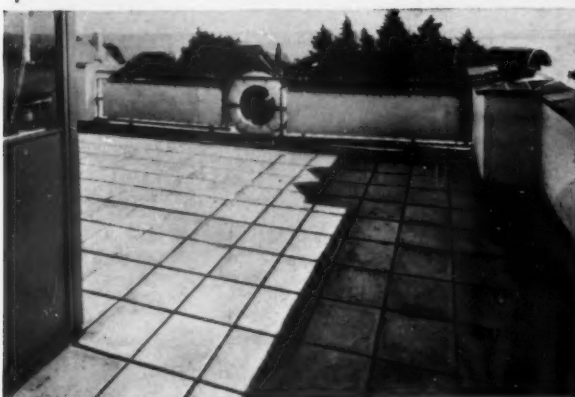
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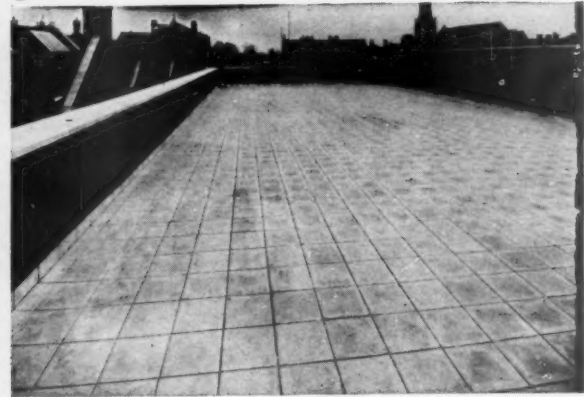
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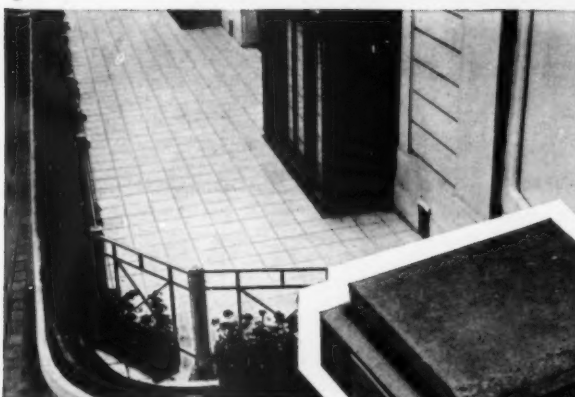
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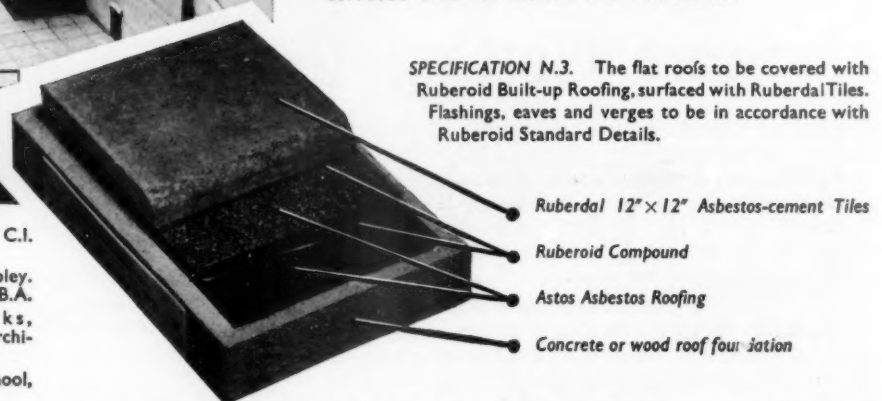


5

1. West Park Pavilion, Jersey, C.I. Architects: Blampied & Biggar.
2. Sports Pavilion, North Wembley. Architects: Duke & Simpson, F.R.I.B.A.
3. "Showboat," Sandbanks, Bournemouth. Residence of the Architect, A. J. Seal, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
4. Latymer Foundation Upper School, Hammersmith. Gymnasium Roof. Architects: Chesterton & Sons.
5. Balcony at United Club, Jersey, C.I.

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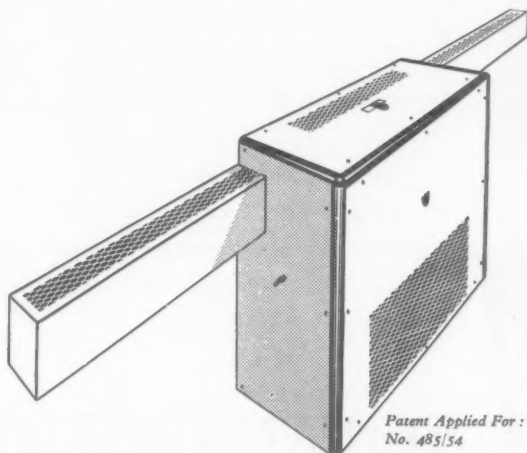
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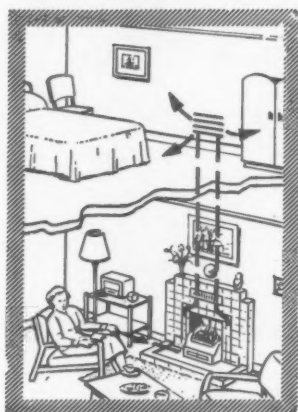
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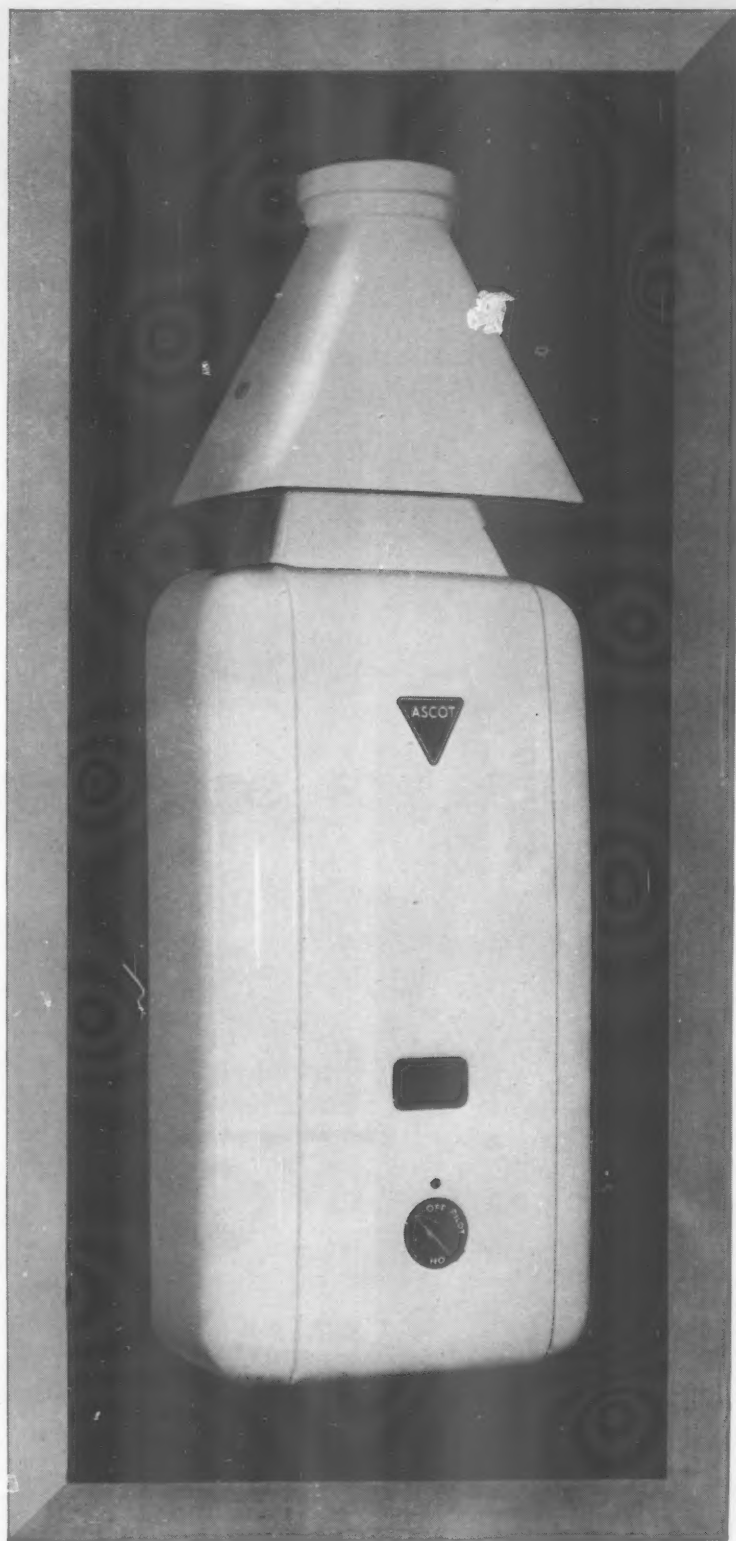
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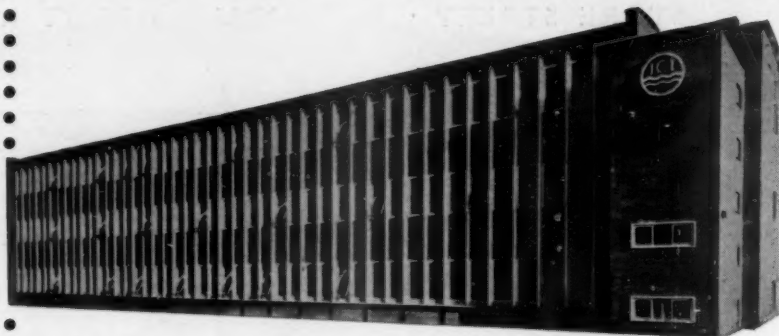
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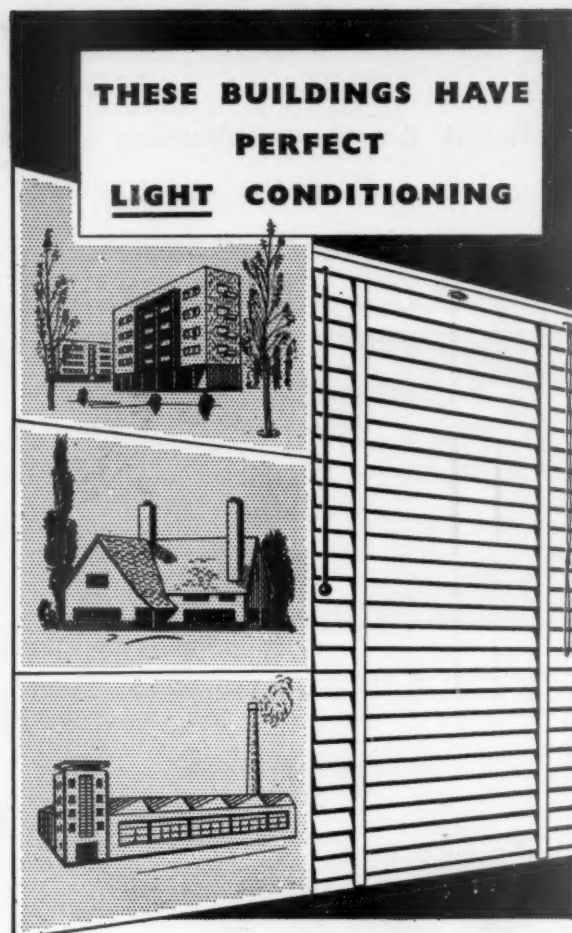
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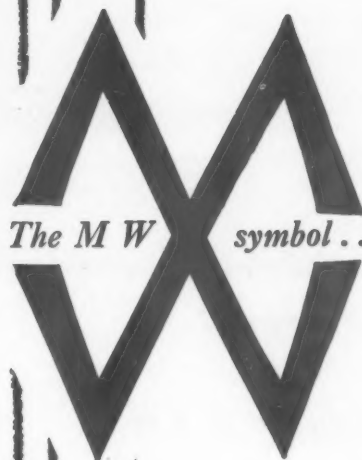
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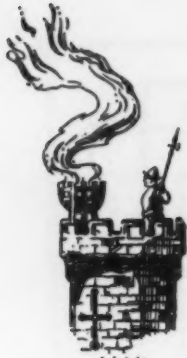
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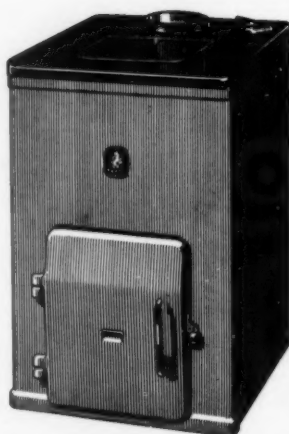
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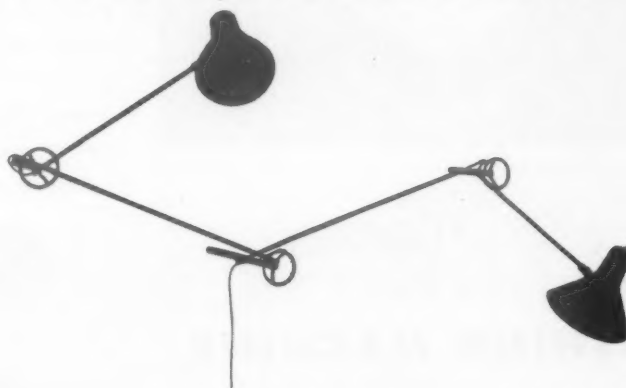
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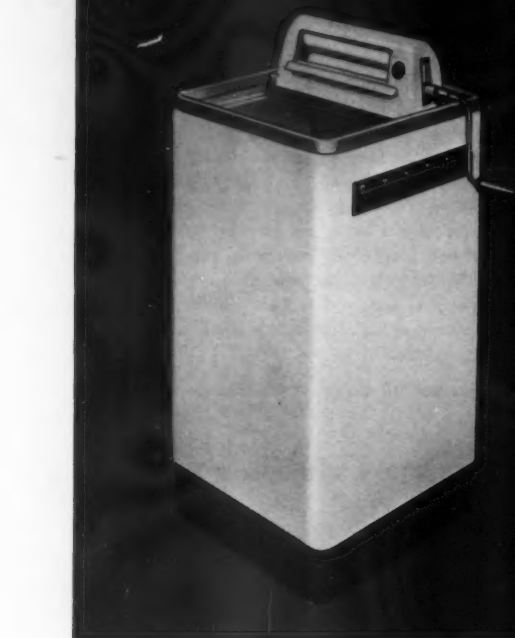
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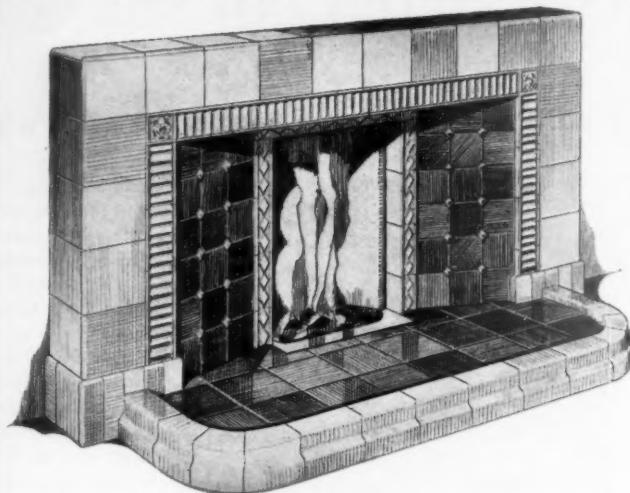
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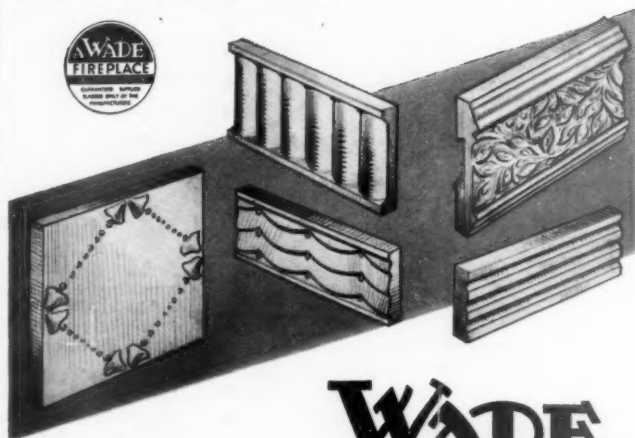
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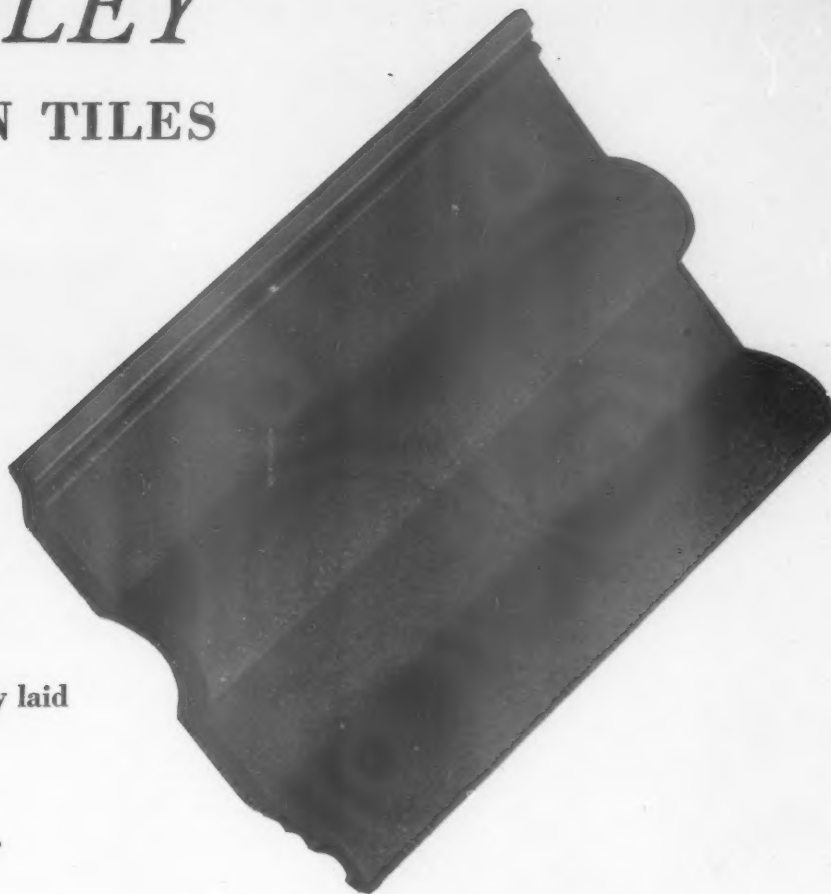
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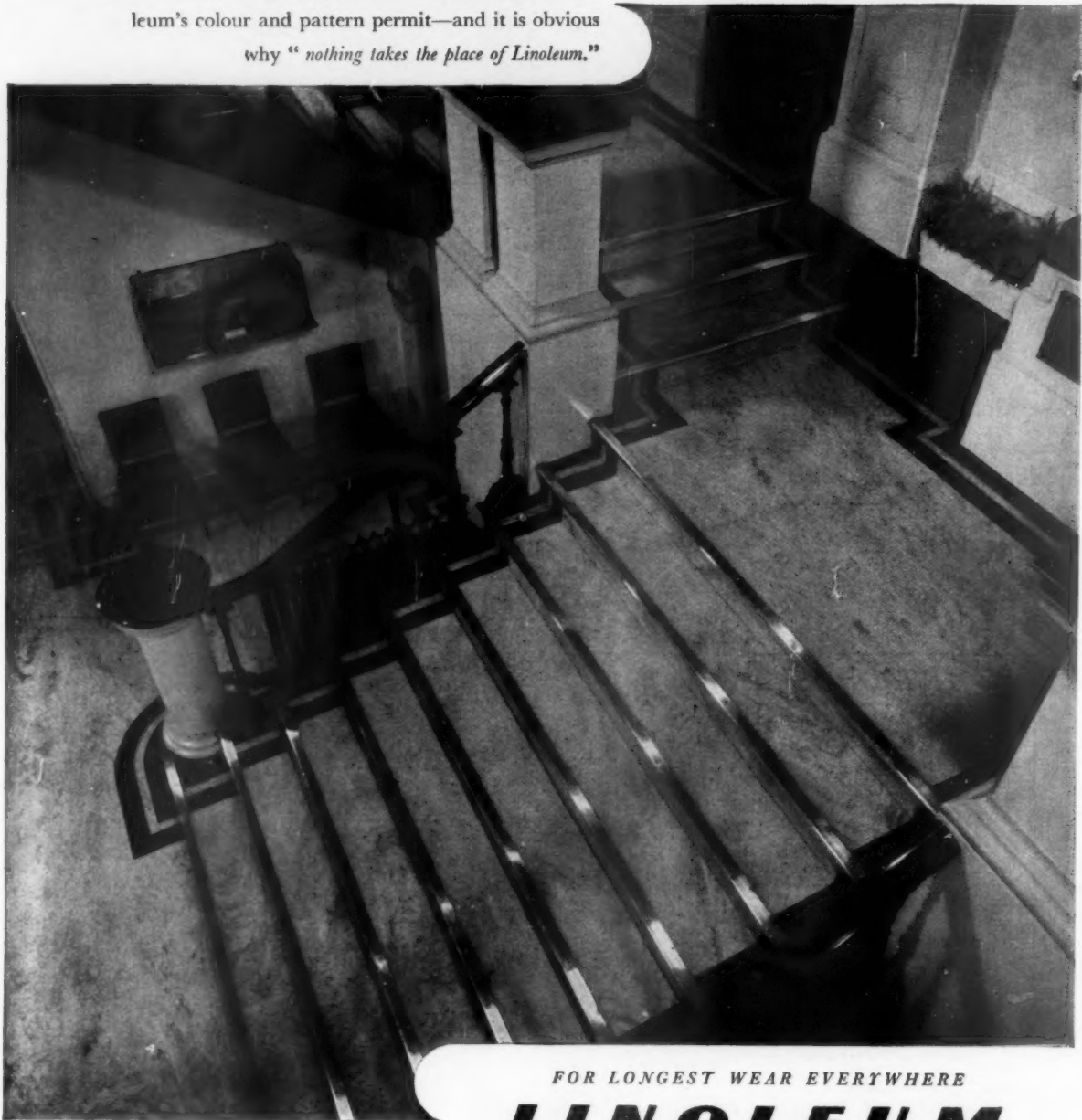
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MARGINALIA

Cézanne in London and Paris

Two important Cézanne exhibitions were held this year; one in Paris, the other in Edinburgh and London. The Paris exhibition, which was devoted to work between 1864 and 1890, is commented on below. The other exhibition reviewed Cézanne's development as a whole; it covered all the phases of his portraiture and landscape painting, but was less rich in still life and baigneuses. As an exhibition it lacked a focal point and needed a really large canvas on the far wall: if Philadelphia's *Grandes Baigneuses* had been included it would have demonstrated all the pathos and grandeur of Cézanne's failure to paint a 'living Poussin in the open air,' though it should be added that the studies of bathers selected for the show—they began with the decorative formalism of a small 1875 picture and culminated in the wonderful stirring and rustling of the complex, uncentred *Esquisse de Baigneurs*, painted after the turn of the century—conveyed the sense of a tireless and absolutely undeflectable gathering of forces.

In the atmosphere generated by the immense popularity of the exhibition, the pictures tended to turn into the sacred relics of a painter-martyr, and the tribute money that poured into the Tate would have seemed to celebrate the completion of a kind of holy trinity, and indicated that Cézanne has joined Rembrandt and Van Gogh in the painting section of the popular cult of the tragic failure who isn't really a failure. It is doubtful if there will be another. It is just possible that Picasso will be forgiven cubism for the sake of his dove, but he cannot show a succession of self-portraits that read tragically, and his solidarity with the people is expressed in symbols of an elegance that casts doubt upon his sincerity. He has never made a humble statement of the order of Cézanne's



Man with a Pipe, 1, and in this matter the instinct of the public is unerring: only a painter whose ultimate subject is the splendours and miseries of the toil of painting is likely to become eligible for its pantheon.

* * * *

'*Hommage a Cézanne*' at the Orangerie, included works from an anonymous private collection incorporating parts of the Pellerin collection and some from the Louvre. Though it could be called unbalanced it was also revealing, particularly to the visitor from London who is most familiar with pictures of the master's 'classical' period. Pictures, that is, of balanced colour and comparative calm. As the Tate has now acquainted us with the full range of Cézanne colour, so Paris gave an insight into the antecedents, often violent, sometimes verging on the



brutal, always passionate, as the *Déjeuner sur l'Herbe* (c. 1868-70), 2, shows clearly, the struggle of the painter to arrive at his classic style, which towards the end of his life gave way to a new excitement. Paris did what London failed to do; it gave the *Grandes Baigneuses* the place of honour at the end of the exhibition gallery so that it could be studied from a distance or quite close. Several sketches of 'baigneuses' showed the nearly life-long occupation of the Master with this subject, whose fascination may well have lain in the opportunity of showing figures in the landscape, or, better, of uniting the human figure with a landscape.

Preservation

The first report of the Churches Preservation Trust covering the period September 1 to December 31, 1953, shows that grants totalling £59,950 were voted to 143 churches and 7 Free churches, and loans amounting to £4,000 were made to 4 churches.

It is estimated that at least £4 million must be raised over the next ten years to supplement what parishes could reasonably be expected to do themselves in repairing churches after ten years' enforced postponement of work. County trusts, affiliated to the national body, now exist in Cheshire, Essex, Kent, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire and Wiltshire.

MIDDLESEX. Twickenham. Horace Walpole's 'chapel in the wood' at Strawberry Hill, a beautiful 'Gothick' structure built for him in 1767, has been restored and was dedicated in June by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

SUFFOLK. Lavenham. The fourteenth-century weavers' cottages in Water Street

are being restored and converted into business premises. The fronts will be preserved.

SUSSEX. High Salvington, Shipley and Halnaker. The West Sussex County Council has recently authorized expenditure up to £4,000 for the preservation of three early wind and water mills at High Salvington (Worthing), Shipley and Halnaker. High Salvington mill, which is the only remaining post mill in the county, was built about 1700. At Shipley, King's Mill was built in 1897 from parts of other and older mills; it is a smock mill with a timber weather-boarded cap and four sails. The tower mill at Halnaker was built during the first half of the eighteenth century.

Ancient Rome

Professor F. E. Brown, of Yale, devoted three talks, given last autumn at University College, London, to the origin and early appearance of Rome. With admirable clarity and in a perfectly matter-of-fact way he disentangled the facts from myth and legend and nonsensical archeological reconstructions and interpretations, and gave, for the first time, a plausible picture of how it all happened and what royal and republican Rome was like. The site of Rome was highly desirable, controlling as it does the main waterway of central Italy at a point near the sea and at the only spot for a long stretch where the Tiber could be bridged (a situation repeated in London), using the Tiber island either as one pier or as breakwater. In the eighth century B.C. four villages sprang up on four hilltops, leaving the marshy plain well alone, until an Etruscan prince (the last three kings were Etruscans), realizing the importance of the site, established the city of Rome—even the name may be Etruscan—by draining the marsh through the Cloaca maxima, building a Forum and connecting this newly created city centre with the four villages by radiating streets. The Capitoline hill, so far uninhabited, then became the Arx and the most sacred temple was erected there. The Etruscans were the main city building and civilizing force in Italy, and even after the Romans had liberated themselves the Etruscan influence in town planning and matters architectural overrode all other influences, including the Greek.

Thus the overhaul of the walls in the fourth century followed on Etruscan prototype, the temples repeated Etruscan models and modules, and the plan of the Roman colonies derived from the Etruscan Marzobotto. These Roman colonies were what Rome might and should have been; they were executed Utopias and thus fill an important gap! Nothing is known about the Roman Forum but its site. But from a colony like Cosa (excavated a few years ago by Prof. Brown) the shape of Compitium Curia and the public buildings can be reconstructed.

When, after the Punic wars and the conquest of much of the Mediterranean world, Rome was rebuilt, its narrowly defined, and somewhat closed world became at last open to Greek influence. Again, it is Cosa and also Pompeii which provide information about the early basilicas, the porticos which aesthetically



Complaint was made in the March, 1954, issue that the central column of the arcade leading from the north transept of Westminster Cathedral into the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament had been removed, and the verde antico shaft (installed by Bentley himself) had been sold to the trade. The left-hand photograph was published to show the unfortunate effect resulting. Following widespread criticism the Cathedral authorities have bought back the column and the right-hand photograph, recently taken, shows it restored to its place—a rare and admirable instance of second thoughts promptly acted upon.



unify streets and squares, are paved for the first time, and the triumphal arches, which began to spring up in Rome. Rome now has to express also in town planning its new position in the world, as the dominant power still full of unabated vitality.

Looking at the coloured lantern slides which illustrated the lectures the ancient city of Rome became alive again, and real in the mind's eye of the listener fortunate enough to have been present.

Developments in York

The programmes of architectural research and studies sponsored by the York Institute of Architectural Studies are already well known, and seem to have been the spearhead of further developments in the architectural life of the city. At the end of August last the formation of the York Guild of Building was announced—such guilds being something of a northern peculiarity, with those at Doncaster and Hull among the best known. The aim of the guild is to bring together all sections of the industry, including architects, surveyors, operatives and employers, for the advancement of design, management, science and craft in building. Membership is open to those involved in any of the foregoing categories, resident or employed in York and district, and enquiries should be made of the Hon. Secretary, York Guild of Building, 13, Lendal, York.

It also now appears certain that the National Trust Summer School on *The Great Houses of England*, which has hitherto tended to concentrate its activities on the west and south-west, will this year move to York for the second part of the course (which will open as usual at Attingham Park in Shropshire) and will base itself at St. Anthony's Hall, the headquarters of the Institute for Architectural Studies, for its survey of the great houses of the north-east.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editors,

THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

Facade

SIRS,—The article on 'Façade' in your November issue is notable for what it leaves out. In stating the problem as whether to show or conceal the contents of the building, it implies that the type plan of the flat is something which the architect has to accept, and make the best of.

The single-storey flat with access gallery on every floor is at best a poor type, lacking privacy from the gallery, and offering few acceptable logical expressions for that side of the building. If you had included in your illustrations the Duplex 5-storey Blocks B.1 and B.2 at Pedregulho by Affonso Reidy (illustrated long ago in the REVIEW), the problem might have presented itself differently. These flats achieve a façade of great interest and quality by the logical expression of their content, and the duplex flats of the Marseilles Unité do the same. There seems to be little appreciation of the vast new field of design which lies in the development of duplex, interlocking duplex, and single-storey flats interlocking with duplex flats of different plan area; also two-storey-height flats where these can be afforded. These all dispense with the need for galleries on every floor, and offer the chance of basic contrasts on all elevations; they present almost unlimited opportunities for expression on the façade, and on very high blocks the introduction of specialized floors (for example, shops) brings new elements into the material available for façade design. There is no reason why these 'vertical towns' should not be as diverse and complex in elevation as the present horizontal town is in plan, and yet they need not divorce structure and function from expression.

The problem is not whether to show or conceal, but to find something worth showing. Our architects need waste less time thinking up the somewhat unsatisfactory jig-saw puzzles of Paddington, and our apologists need waste less printer's ink inventing excuses to account for them.

Yours, etc.,

ROBERT BAILIE.

[The author writes: 'I presume Mr. Bailie has a rather limited experience of the conditions under which high-rise apartment blocks are designed nowadays, otherwise he would know that the planning of the dwelling units which they contain is often the part least under the architect's control, particularly when working for a local authority's housing committee. On the plane of absolutes and ideals his objection may be valid, but on the more serious plane of how to build blocks of real flats it is rather unreal. But even on his own level I suspect that his view is really only another example of the tendency I referred to in my second paragraph, of trying to find non-aesthetic explanations for the way a façade is assembled. The kind of "layer-cake" treatment he seems to advocate may offer aesthetic cowards another "morally sound" excuse for shrugging off some of their aesthetic responsibilities—but it is noticeable that those whose aesthetic courage is not in doubt have often scorned these excuses. In spite of what Mr. Bailie says, the elevations of Marseilles have always seemed to me an independent creation deriving almost nothing except their dimensional grid from the duplex flats behind; Oscar Niemeyer in his Maua scheme (AR, October, 1954) has an evenly gridded façade in spite of his ingenious semi-duplex plans; and the LCC team responsible for the Bentham Road scheme, which I illustrated in my article, settled, after close and impassioned study, for a treatment in which the duplex plan merely results in a doubling of the scale of their screening grid. But, in any case, the benefits which Mr. Bailie expects to draw from duplex plans are only really relevant on the access side, and the other face of the block will still present a stack of apparently identical spaces between floor slabs, and throws back on the architect's shoulders the aesthetic responsibilities he may have thought to escape by adopting a particular plan-type.']

Intelligence

Three new members have been appointed to the Committee which advises the Minister of Housing & Local Government on matters concerning buildings of special architectural and historic interest. Professor Sir William Holford is chairman of the Committee and the new members are Lord Euston, J. D. K. Lloyd and W. A. Eden.

Houses at Toy's Hill & Ham Common

Acknowledgment should have been given in the December issue to Messrs. Finmar Ltd., Kingly St., W.1, for the loan of furniture which appeared in the photographs of these houses.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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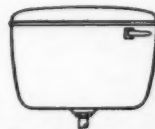
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THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

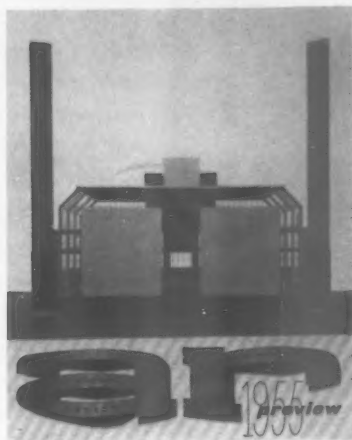
1955

Volume 117

Number 697

Jan 1955

SPECIAL PREVIEW ISSUE



The cover illustrates a model of a power-plant at Clydach, South Wales, designed by Basil Ward (of Ramsey, Murray and White) for the Mond Nickel Company's refinery, in conjunction with Merz and McLellan, engineers. Plans and other photographs are on pages 62-63. It is one of 54 projects, at present under construction or shortly to begin, illustrated in this second special Preview Issue of the REVIEW. The first was published a year ago.

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- 12 Sanatorium: London Zoo
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THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

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FIVE SHILLINGS



Coventry Preview To illustrate this special issue devoted to advance news of buildings on which British architects are now engaged, below is an aerial preview of the centre of Coventry, which of all the heavily bombed cities has most consistently pursued the ideal of a city centre redesigned and rebuilt in accordance with a predetermined plan. This photograph (to be compared with the aerial view on the left, taken at the end of the war) shows how much has already been achieved under the determined leadership of Donald Gibson, the City Architect. Buildings soon to be constructed, including those flanking the pedestrian shopping precinct leading towards the bottom right-hand corner from the replanned Broadgate, are drawn over the photograph in white. The new buildings, completed or projected, are distinguished by numbers, as follows: 1, cathedral (see last year's Preview issue); 2, Owen Owen store (now completed); 3, Broadgate House; 4, British Home Stores; 5, Woolworth building; 6, Marks and Spencers; 7, hotel block; 8, theatre (see page 35 of this issue)—just off the bottom of picture.



FOREWORD

Since the war architects have been struggling to advance their art under the handicap of an outlook no broader than that afforded by a prison cell with three of its walls labelled schools, housing and factories and the fourth just allowing a glimpse of a few more glamorous enterprises (like the new London Airport or the BBC Television Centre, illustrated in the corresponding issue to this a year ago) which had managed to escape the prevalent licensing restrictions and which were all we had to enliven what had become, in spite of the solid achievements of the new educational, housing and industrial architecture, a somewhat dreary scene.

But as this article is being written the end of licensing is announced, and, though the projects illustrated on these pages were still conceived under the shadow of licensing, they bear evidence of its progressive relaxation. If the architects represented have not been let out of the cell altogether, they have been given wider views of the interesting country beyond, such as the post-war generation has not previously known.

The first signs of liberation were already discernible last year, when the field of educational architecture was slowly broadening to include, besides the primary and secondary schools which had been given first priority in the years after the war, a few university buildings and technical colleges. The broadening process continues, and this year a new type of educational building makes its appearance: the comprehensive school, posing a difficult

problem that architects have still to work hard at to find the right solution. A more startling development is that this year a virtually new category of architecture enters the scene for the first time since the war: office buildings, which were previously given licences only in exceptional circumstances. In compiling the present issue there were many office projects to choose from, mostly in London, and several of these, it is encouraging to note, are in the City of London, where new buildings of a standard of design even approaching that which qualifies for inclusion on these pages have been sadly lacking since the war. That it is not only better architecture but the better co-ordination of architecture that is required in the City is a matter outside the scope of this issue.

Factories were always among the buildings for which licences were obtainable, but now there is a marked increase in buildings that serve industry indirectly, such as research laboratories, welfare buildings and accommodation for the administrative side of industry. Housing remains of first-rate importance, but it has not been given so much space in this issue as last year because so much housing consists of variations on themes fully represented by projects previously shown. But here nevertheless are typical examples of high-density flats and low-density cottages to show in what direction advances are being made—including advances in the shape of the judicious mixing of the two.

Finally, community buildings and buildings for public purposes play a larger part in this issue. These have suffered especially from the restrictions imposed since the war, and architecture has suffered at the same time, because it is this kind of building that, more than any other, challenges architects to develop an idiom of living significance to the public.

However, we shall not be able to provide an answer to the question, so often asked, 'Are modern architects successfully evolving a universal idiom?', until the end of licensing begins to show results. Meanwhile this issue can be regarded as the last of the prison-cell issues. As such, it reveals a great deal of vitality behind bars. Architecture is eagerly shaking itself free of the restrictions that have shackled it for so long, and next year it should be possible to employ a survey like this as a test of what the contemporary architect can do instead of, as hitherto, a record of the limitations within which he has to work.

As in last year's Preview issue, the purpose is twofold. First to give advance news of building projects—a trailer, as it were, thrown on the prison cinema-screen at the beginning of a new year, offering a foretaste of the liberation dramas that will be unrolling themselves in three dimensions during the months to come. For it may be emphasized here that the projects illustrated on the following pages are not mere architects' dreams. They are commissioned buildings. Many are already on their way up. Others are in the contract stage and construction will start during the next few months. A few are not yet fully detailed and may not start building for a year or more.

Together they provide a conspectus of next year's architecture, which we must look at in the form shown here—that of drawings and models—if we

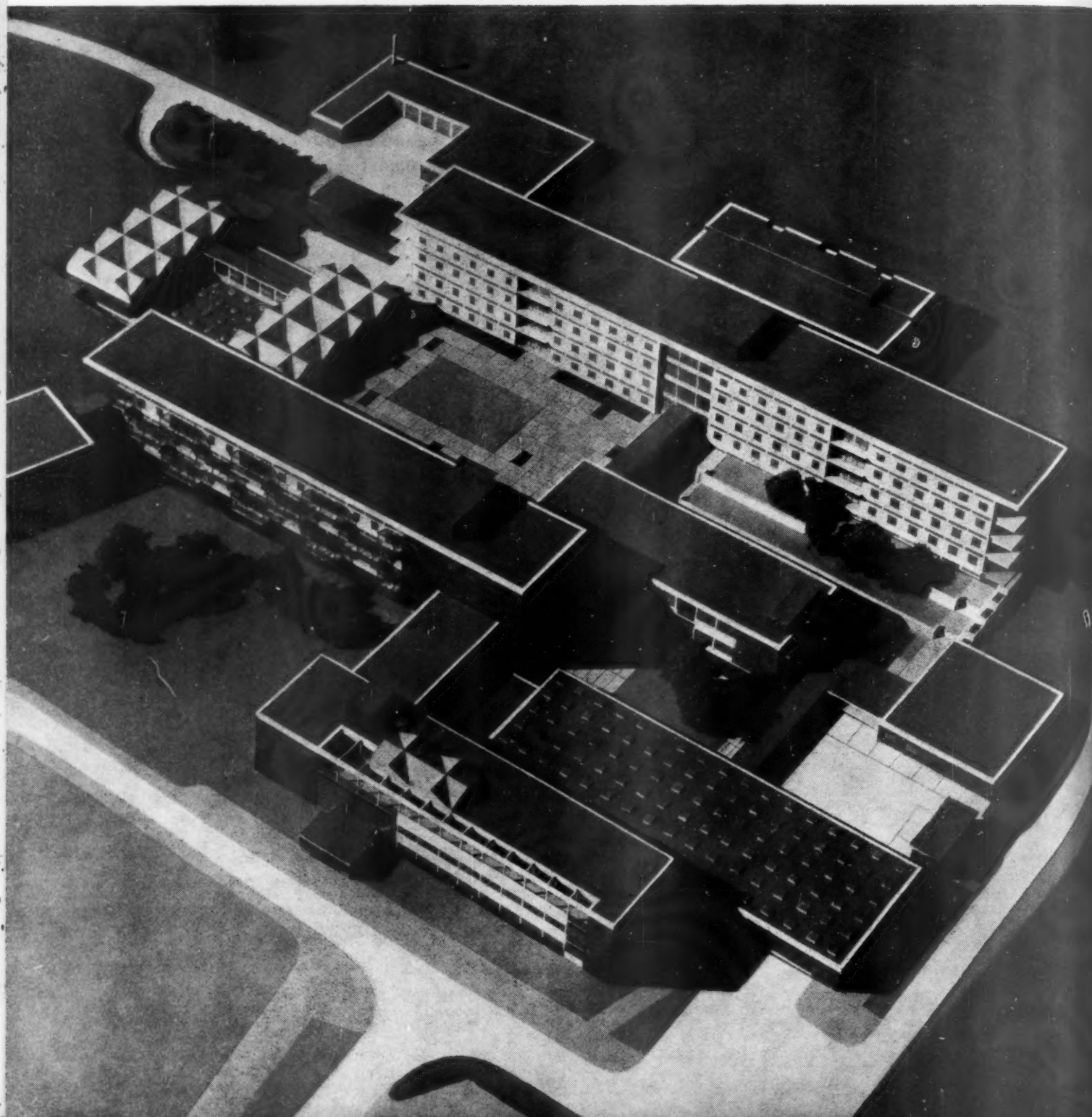
want to get an idea of what is passing through architects' minds at this moment. In these days of many official restrictions and regulations, so slow is a building's progress from conception to completion that if we were to base our conspectus of contemporary architecture on photographs of buildings newly completed we would only obtain a view of what was in architects' minds several years ago.

This brings us to the second purpose of the issue: to set before readers a sample survey of the more interesting buildings now on the way up, as a basis on which they can observe the progress architecture is making and the direction in which the most interesting developments are taking place. Even though, as we have noted, the real test is only just beginning, these straws in the wind are important. If plenty of ideas can be seen to be passing through architects' minds while they are still under prison conditions, can we not hope for real progress after liberation?

1955 is for modern architecture in Britain a year of challenge. It will show us whether the post-war restrictions have become inhibitions too deep-rooted to be shaken off, or whether the time of waiting has been used to acquire a mastery of principles and techniques that will allow the next steps forward, into the open country beyond the prison walls, to be undertaken with an assured sense of direction.

1**SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL**

*Ulster Hospital, Dundonald, near Belfast, by
Frederick Gibberd: model seen from the south-east.*

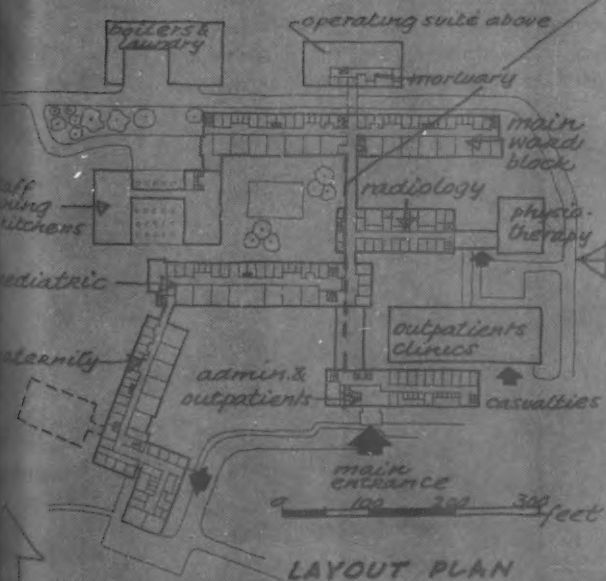
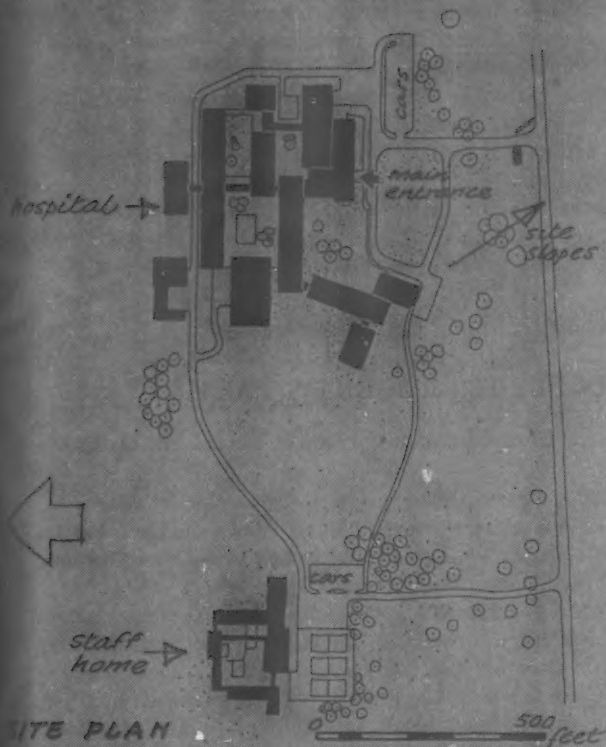


HOSPITAL: DUNDONALD, N. IRELAND

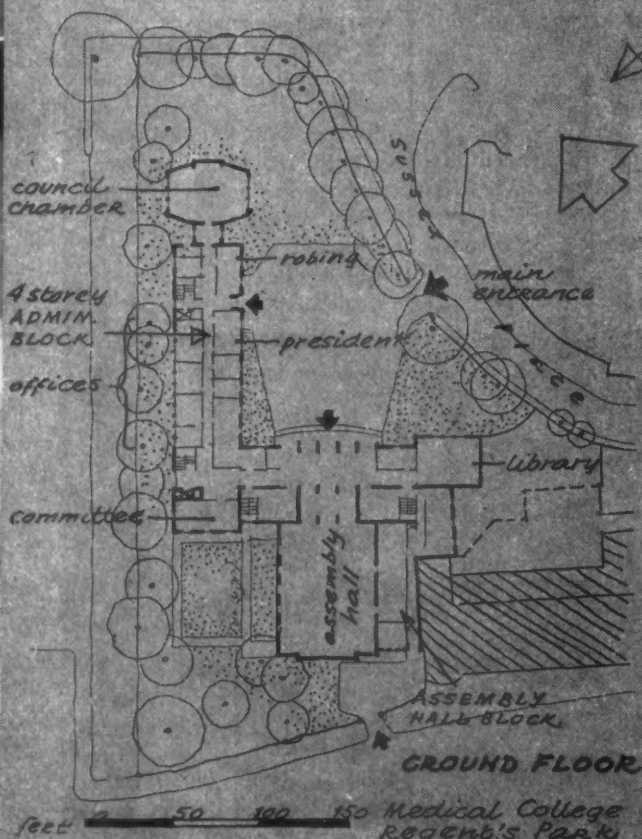
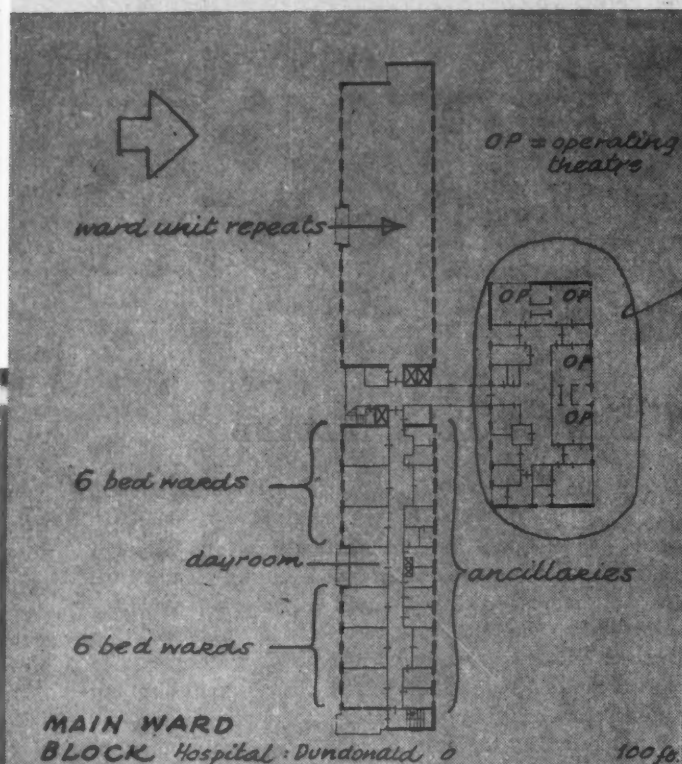
Frederick Gibberd

A 500-bed hospital, designed for the Northern Ireland Hospital Authority, on a sloping site on the outskirts of Belfast. It is designed as four distinct buildings: for children, adults, maternity and out-patients. With these four buildings are associated other blocks containing the common services, such as radiology, physiotherapy and kitchens. A staff home and staff houses are on an adjacent site, but in the interests of economy they will make use of the dining and heating facilities provided by the hospital proper. The main buildings are grouped round three garden courts, all of which can form extensions of the hospital spaces and one of which forms the principal focus for the group. Although the blocks form quadrangles, the end of each building is unobstructed so that it can expand if the need arises. Since maternity patients are not sick, the maternity building is less intimately related to the other buildings and has an independent entrance and out-patients' department.

From the main entrance, a central spine provides circulation on two levels (lower ground and ground floor), which connects up to the dispensary, the children's or paediatric block, pathology, radiology and the main ward block on the north. Staff use the lower level and the public the upper. The administrative department is above the main entrance hall. All ambulances enter a casualty wing adjacent to the out-patients' department. A standard ward unit has been designed for all three ward blocks based on a grid of 10 ft. 6 in. with a depth of 24 ft. Two of these bays form six-bed wards for the general and paediatric blocks and four beds and four cots for the maternity block. In the general block the six-bed wards are on the south side, where they have the best view, and the arcillaries



1. SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL



on the north. Each floor provides 40 beds, sub-divided by their services and equipped with two nurses' stations, to form 20-bed units. The paediatric block is on a similar plan, except that each ward of six cots has its own fully-glazed balcony, staggered on plan to avoid overshadowing. An operating wing is provided on the north side of the general ward block; the paediatric block has its own operating suite on the fourth floor; and the maternity hospital has a wing designed as the delivery suite. The greater part of the outpatients' accommodation is placed in a large single-storey rectangular block, top lighted, as this gives the greatest possible flexibility in re-arranging the department. The main hall extends on to a garden court and local waiting bays with clear views are provided to the various clinics. The staff home consists of three three-storey blocks of bedrooms, linked with communal lecture rooms and an assembly hall. Each block contains a sitting room with a terrace.

Construction is steel frame with prestressed concrete floors. All floor beams are contained within the general thickness of the floor slab, to give flush, unbroken ceilings. The wards have continuous high-level glazing to give a general even standard of light over the whole area. In addition, individual windows at vision level are provided in each bay.

Work is expected to begin in the autumn of this year. Consulting structural engineer: F. J. Samuely. Consulting services engineer: J. R. W. Murland. Quantity surveyors: W. H. Stephens and Sons.

MEDICAL COLLEGE: REGENT'S PARK

Louis de Soissons, Peacock, Hodges and Robertson

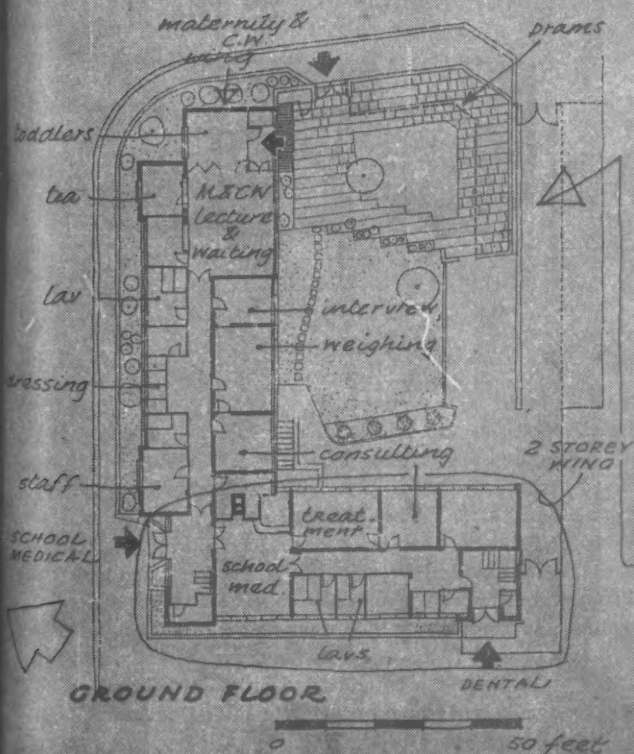
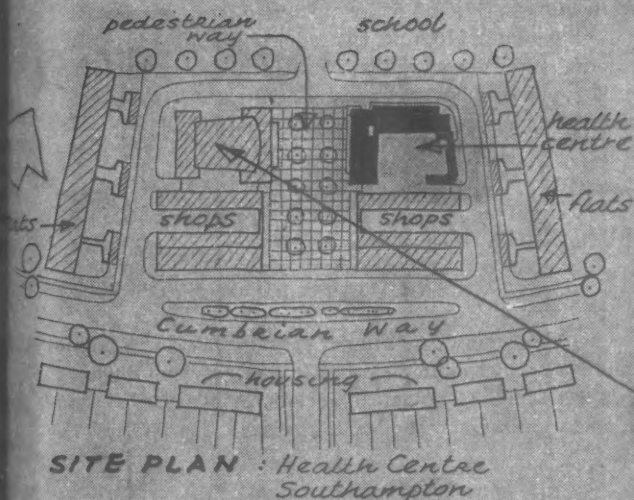
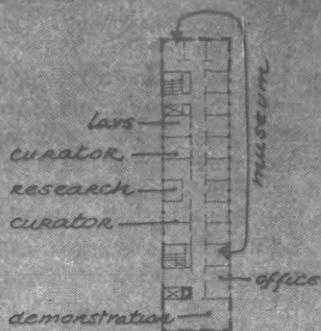
The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. The site, of about one and a half acres, adjoins Sussex Lodge, which will be demolished, and contains some fine trees. It has views over Regent's Park and its lake. The building is planned as two wings at right angles: a four-storey administrative block, running north-east and south-west and forming a terminal to the ends of Kent and Hanover Terraces, and an assembly hall. The administrative block contains on the ground floor the secretary's and president's offices, a robing room and (in a single-storey block adjoining) a council chamber; on the first floor, offices; on the second floor, members' rooms and president's and caretaker's flats; on the third floor a museum. This is the most important room in the building and is planned in twelve bays, each devoted to one section of gynaecology and each with space for two examiners and a student when the museum is used for oral examinations, based on the exhibits. The museum will also be used for



FLOOR 3

ADMIN. BLOCK

Medical College
Regent's Park



study and each bay has a bench, microscope, etc. A research department, with accommodation for two curators, is at museum level, and in a mezzanine running across the north side of the museum are photographic rooms and laboratories for the preparation of specimens. The mezzanine also contains the lift motor rooms to avoid projections above the roof.

The assembly hall will be used for lectures, etc., and for written examinations, so there are cloakrooms and lavatories for public and students and a projection room. There are also serveries, etc., so that the College can hold dinners in the hall. These are reached from Park Road. There is no service access to the building from the park. Adjoining the assembly-hall block is a single-storey library which links up with the existing Nash wall in Sussex Place.

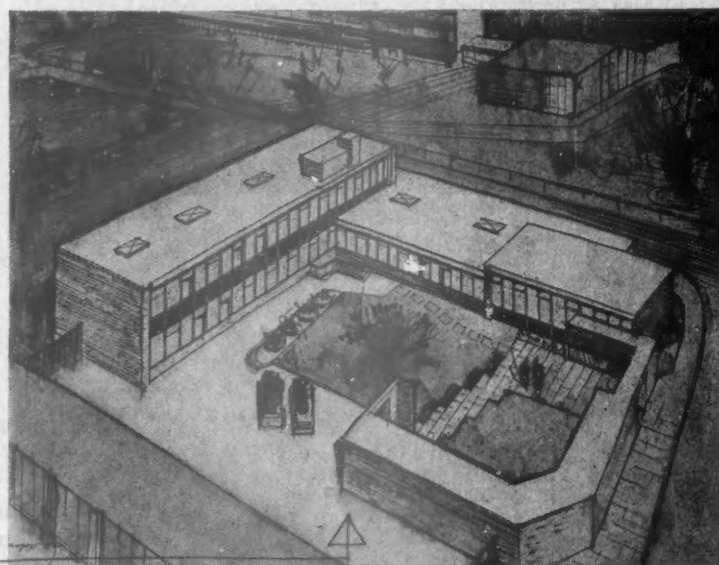
The administrative block has a light steel frame with brick external walls. The remainder is of load-bearing brick faced with 2 in. Portland stone slabs, except where not directly visible. Here a grey facing-brick is used; also for the centre part of the north wall of the administrative block, facing Kent Passage. Pitched roofs are in copper. Windows are hardwood, of centre-hung pivot type in the museum, and side-hung elsewhere. They are double glazed. Assembly hall and council chamber have artificial ventilation, but not the museum owing to its size and height and the fact that few people will use it at one time.

It is hoped to start work towards the end of this year.

HEALTH CENTRE: SOUTHAMPTON

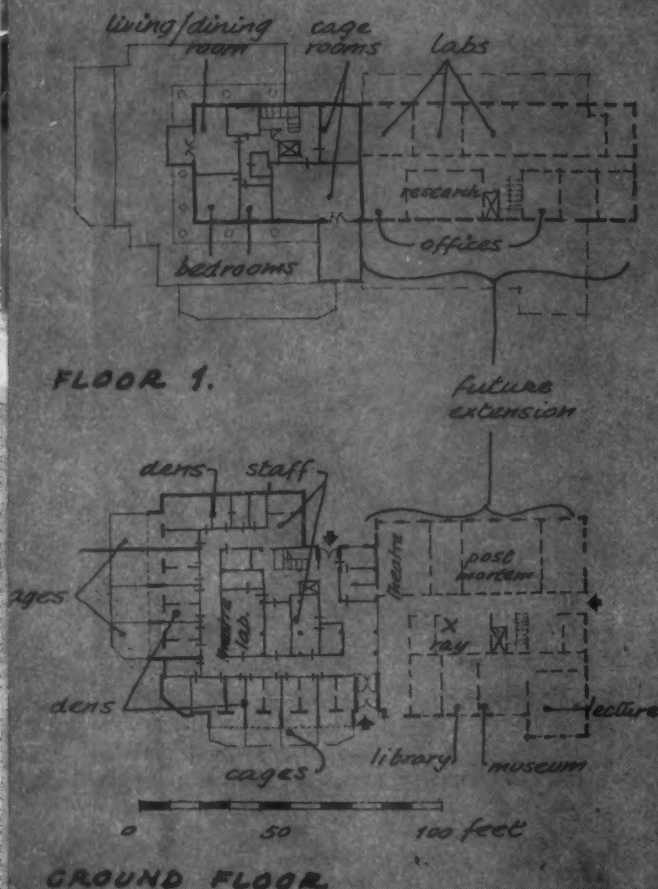
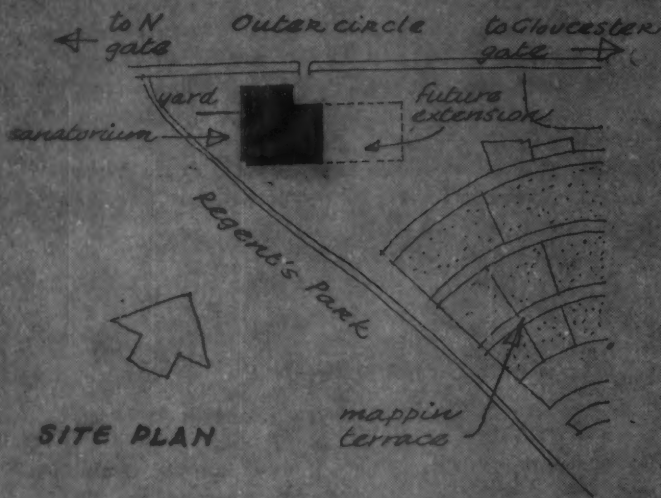
L. Berger (Borough Architect)

To provide school medical, maternity and child welfare and dental care services to part of a post-war housing estate now nearing completion at Millbrook, on the north-west outskirts of Southampton. It is located within a small local shopping group which also includes a community centre and adjoins a new junior and infants' school. The treatment rooms overlook a small garden, enclosed on one side by the main building and on the other by the pram shelter



and boundary wall of the adjoining block of shops. The maternity and child welfare and the school medical wings are on the ground floor, and the dental wing on the first floor, facing the pedestrian way. These have separate public entrances but are linked internally. Apart from vehicular access to the basement boiler-house and fuel

1. SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL



store, and space for parking three or four cars, the site is grassed and paved as a play garden for waiting children.

The maternity and child welfare wing is approached from a garden entrance adjoining the pram shelter. From the waiting room opens a small playroom for toddlers and a records office and room for the sale of tea and health foods. The remaining accommodation comprises interview, weighing, changing and consulting rooms together with lavatories. The school medical wing has a waiting room and records office, treatment, consulting and light-treatment room, changing-room, hair-wash and bathroom and lavatories for both sexes. The dental wing on the first floor comprises waiting room and records office, consulting room, two dental surgeries with a common recovery room between, workroom, darkroom and store, and lavatory accommodation for public and staff. A second staircase allows patients to leave without repassing the waiting room. A rest room and cloakroom for staff are provided on the ground floor and the heating chamber and fuel store are in the basement.

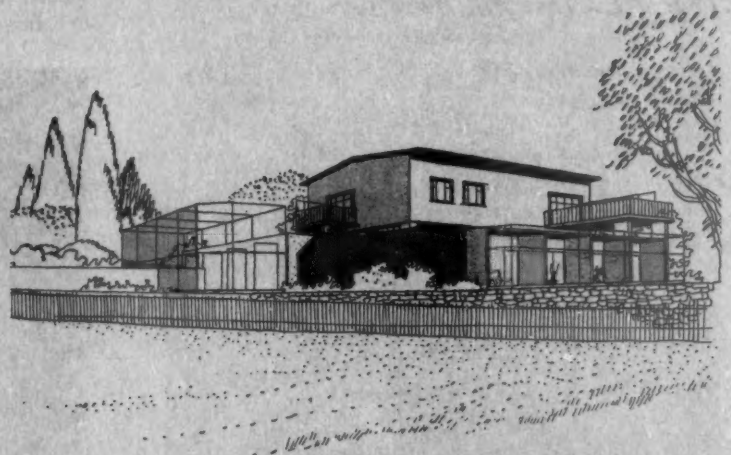
Construction is of load-bearing brick cross and flank walls with in situ reinforced concrete floors and roofs. The main elevations are clad with window walling, to suit which the building has been designed on a 3 ft. square grid, and fittings planned on internal walls. Facing bricks are light buff. Flooring is of thermoplastic tiles, with terrazzo in the dental surgeries and lavatories. Heating is by radiators from a solid fuel low-pressure hot-water installation.

Building began in November, 1954.

SANATORIUM: LONDON ZOO

F. A. Stengelhofen

The first building to be constructed under a comprehensive scheme involving rebuilding and replanning a large part of the Regent's Park gardens of the London Zoological Society. A sanatorium and quarantine station for animals to replace the present building, which



has become obsolete. The site adjoins the outer circle, and is directly accessible from the road and the gardens.

Accommodation: sanatorium rooms and dens, with service rooms, including laboratories and staff living quarters; a quarantine section, with similar dens and service rooms, planned to allow complete segregation from the sanatorium, but also to allow the sanatorium to be extended from a minimum of five dens to a maximum of eleven.

A framed building with concrete floors and brick cavity panel walls. The dens have asphalt floors and fair-faced brick walls. Staff quarters have tiled or linoleum floors and tiled or plastered walls.

Work began December, 1954. Assistant architect: B. de Pourbaix.

2

OFFICE BUILDINGS

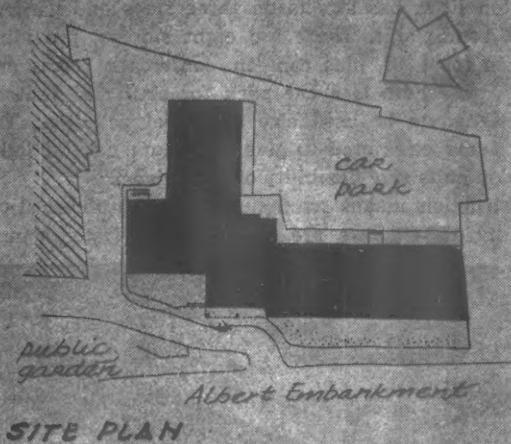
OFFICE BUILDING: LAMBETH

T. P. Bennett and Son

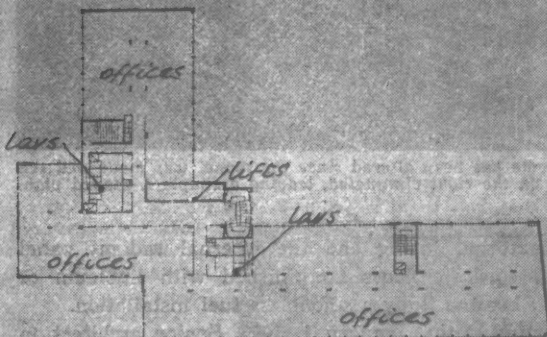
At 20, Albert Embankment, the old site of Doulton's potteries. The adjoins the smaller Dock Labour Board offices (see next page).

derelict pottery works were demolished in 1953. This office block There are ten floors in addition to a basement providing storage. The total lettable office space is 110,000 sq. ft., laid out to permit flexible internal planning to a standard depth of 21 ft. Windows are spaced at 6 ft. 10 in. centres to permit subdivision into small individual offices if required. Principals' lavatories and staff lavatories for both sexes are on every floor. On the ninth floor provision has been made for a directors' suite, a staff canteen and women's rest room. The main entrance hall is two storeys high. There are four high-speed lifts, each taking twenty passengers. There is a large car park at the rear.

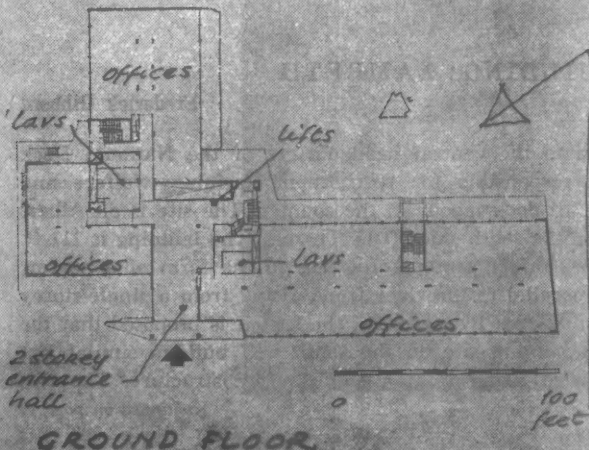
Structural frame consists of a double row of reinforced concrete



SITE PLAN



TYPICAL FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

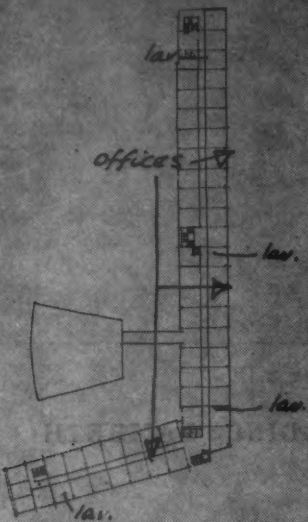


Lambeth offices: the side away from the river, showing the staircase tower in the angle between the two wings.

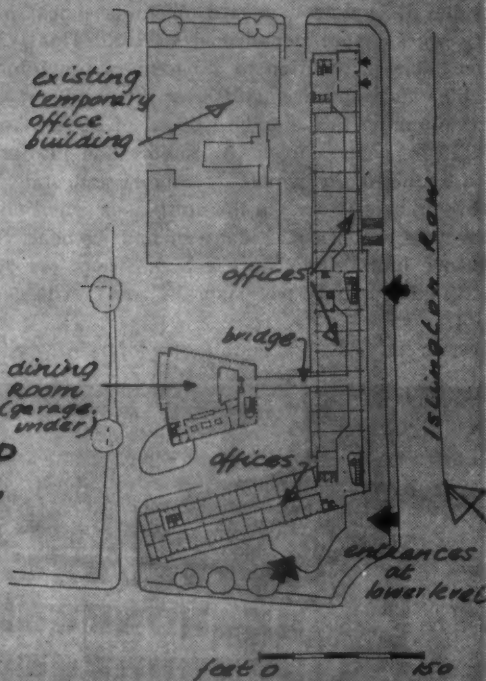
2. OFFICE BUILDINGS

TYPICAL FLOOR

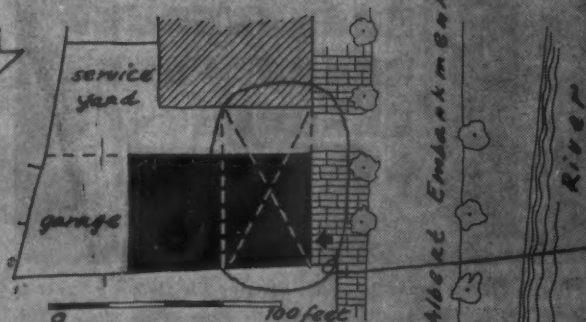
Government Offices
Birmingham



GROUND FLOOR



SITE PLAN Office building, Lambeth



columns cast in situ with a 9 in. precast, prestressed plank floor spanning on to outer precast columns, 13½ in. by 7 in., spaced at 6 ft. 10 in. centres. At the spine the floor is thickened to 15 in. to form a precast, prestressed plank beam between columns. The north wing is faced with Portland stone. The south is framed in Portland stone with vertical infilling of artificial stone and brick infilling below windows. Marble is used around the main entrance. The tank room is roofed with copper. Central heating is by oil-fired boilers.

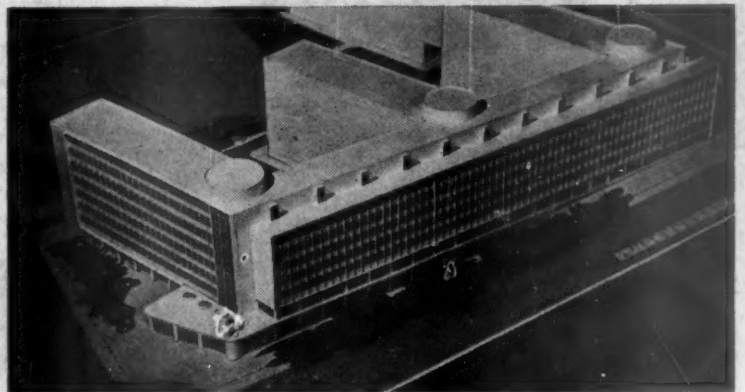
Work is expected to start early this year. Consulting engineers: Ove Arup and Partners.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES: BIRMINGHAM

Ministry of Works

To house the regional staff of several Government departments. The site, in Islington Row, has streets on three sides and gardens on the fourth (the south) side. There are eight storeys, providing office accommodation for 1,300, plus canteen, conference rooms and garage for official cars. There is a car park for staff and visitors. The canteen is designed to be used also for social activities. The building is designed and orientated to give maximum natural light. Standardized partition units give flexibility of subdivision.

The framed construction makes maximum use of prefabrication. For example, the metal windows are set in prefabricated panels



From above. The scheme has been altered since the model was made and the two wings projecting on the right eliminated, leaving a simple L-shaped plan.

incorporating the external facing and the internal radiant panel heating. Reinforced concrete floors are finished with linoleum or plastic tiles. Central heating is by a smokeless fuel installation.

Approximate starting date: January 1, 1956. Senior architect in charge: L. G. Pargiter.

OFFICE BUILDING: LAMBETH

Frederick Gibberd

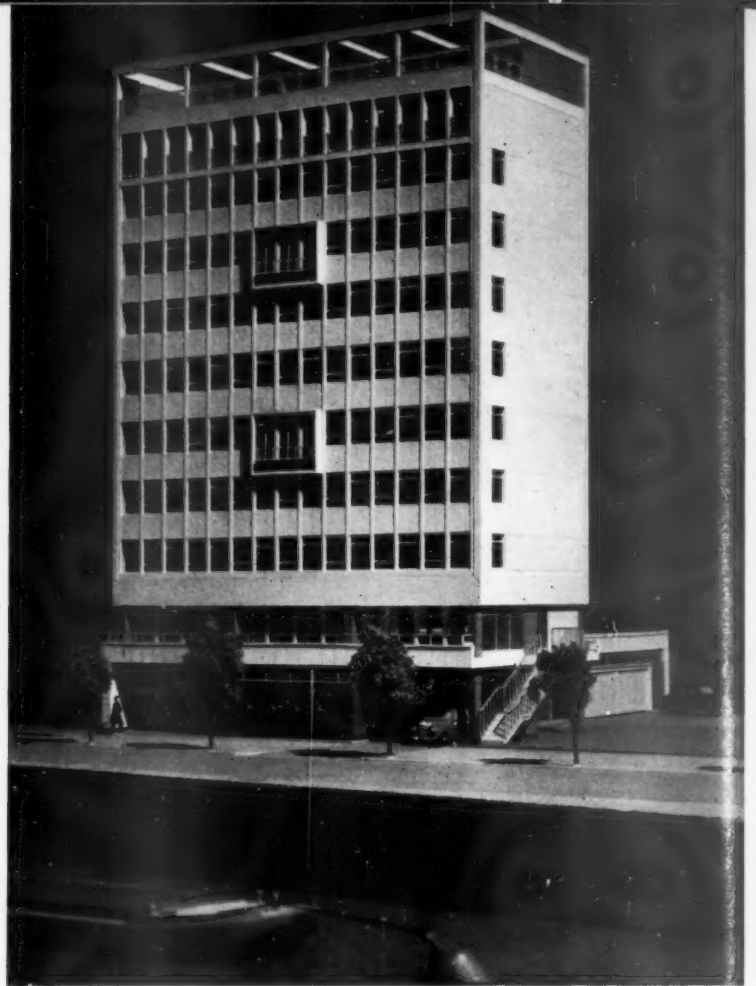
To accommodate the central headquarters of the National Dock Labour Board, responsible for recruitment, training, welfare and employment of all dock labour in the country. The site is on Albert Embankment on the south side of the Thames. The building is 111 ft. high and consists of ten storeys of offices in the form of a narrow vertical block, parallel to the river front, rising from a single-storey structure which extends over most of the site. It is proposed that the owner of the adjoining site on the south will build a similar but higher tower, also rising from a single-storey structure. The two

[continued on page 17]



Above, offices on Albert Embankment, Lambeth, by T. P. Bennett and Son: view from the river. Right, Government offices, Birmingham.





Above, offices on Albert Embankment, Lambeth, by Frederick Gibberd: on the left, from the side away from the river; on the right, from the river. Right, the complete scheme for offices and shops on the island site facing London Bridge station.



continued from page 14]

buildings will then be linked together by their ground-floor portions, the roof of which will form a first-floor terrace overlooking the river. The office space can be sub-divided transversely at 4 ft. 6in. centres into rooms of various sizes as required. The general manager's suite is on the fourth floor and the board room on the seventh. Each has a projecting balcony to give views over the river. On the tenth floor is a staff canteen with glazed doors extending the full length of the river frontage. The main roof is designed as a garden.

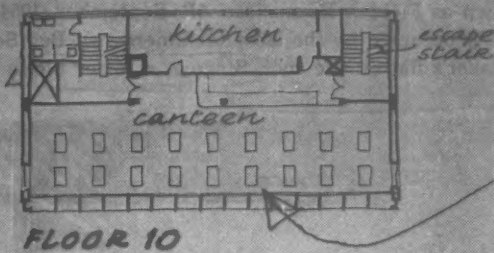
Construction is of reinforced concrete, the greater part of it precast. Up to first-floor level (that is, the beginning of the tower proper) the construction is of in situ reinforced concrete frame with infilling panels. The tower itself is designed without internal columns, and utilizes window mullions for structural support. These are complete precast concrete units of 'H' shape, one storey high. The 'H' is formed by the vertical mullion members and a horizontal cill and head member. The individual units are connected by a special tube and nut assembly to form a monolithic frame. The floors, spanning from the internal spine beam to the external concrete web, consist of precast, prestressed, inverted 'T'-shaped beams, only 6 in. deep with 2 in. of in situ topping screed to make the whole monolithic. The spaces between the legs of the 'T' are used as service ducts. The wall filling in between the precast grid consists of centre pivoting metal windows or Portland stone faced slabs, suspended from the mullion frame. The end façades are clad with Portland stone faced concrete slabs. The single-storey ground-floor structure has a facing of polished marble slabs.

Work began in November, 1954. Consulting engineer: F. J. Samuely.

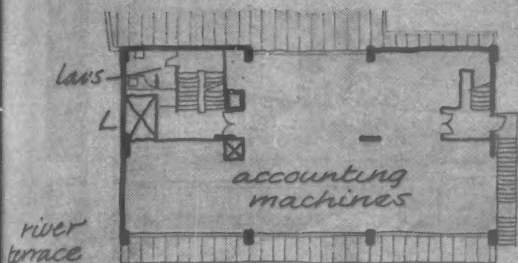
OFFICES AND SHOPS: LONDON BRIDGE

J. S. Lacey

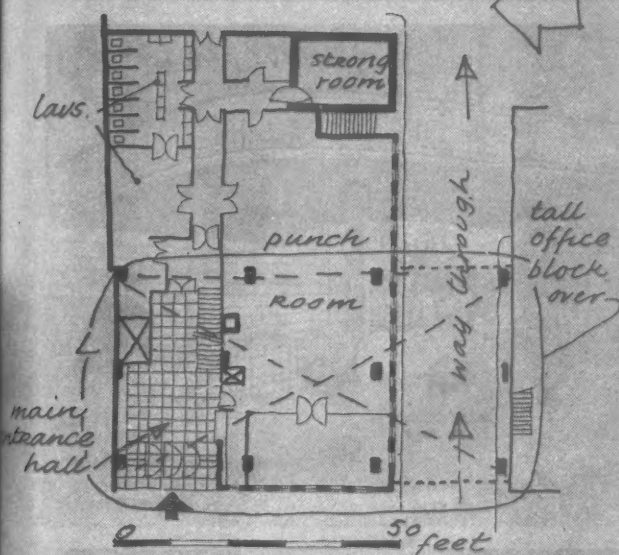
The reconstruction by stages of a partly war-damaged area forming the approach to London Bridge Station. The site is on two levels, the upper level being the built-up road approach to the station, the lower being true ground level, the same as that of Guy's Hospital adjoining. Development is planned in three main stages: Stage 1,



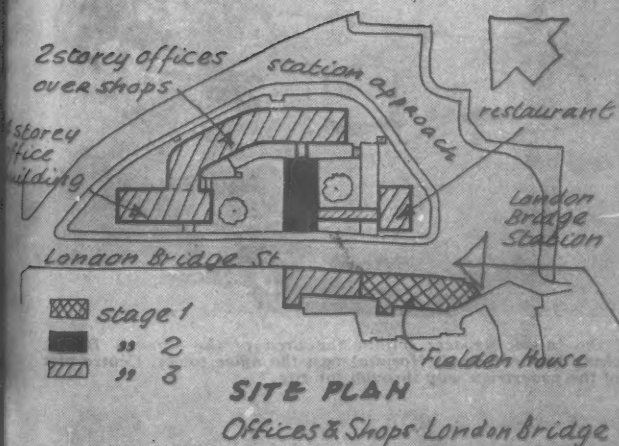
FLOOR 10



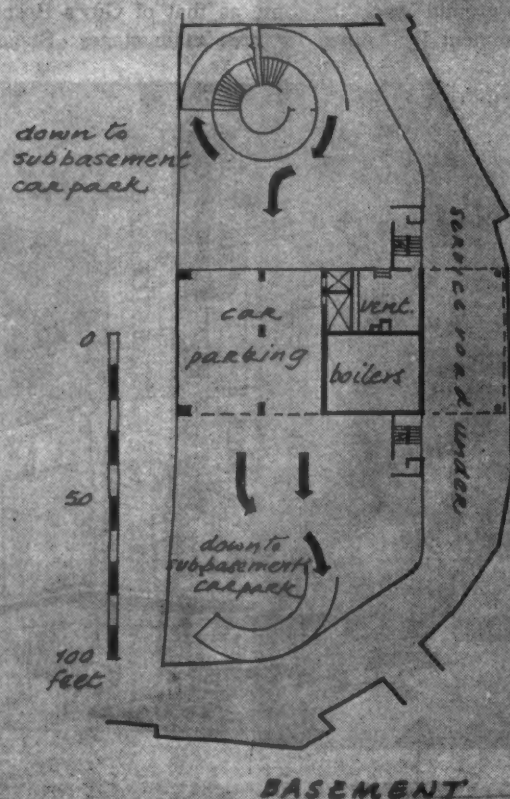
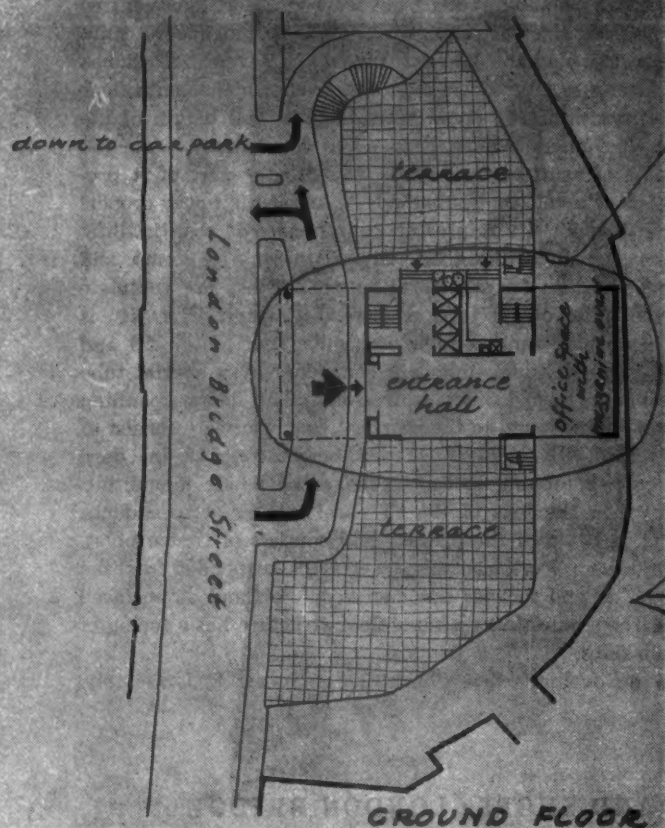
FLOOR 1



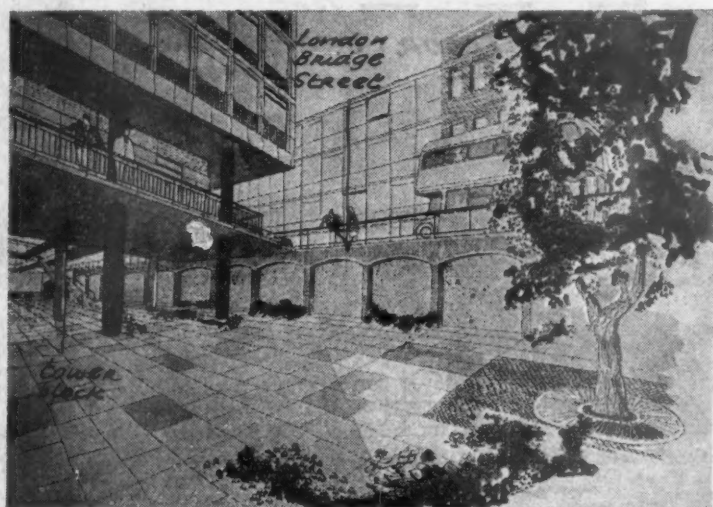
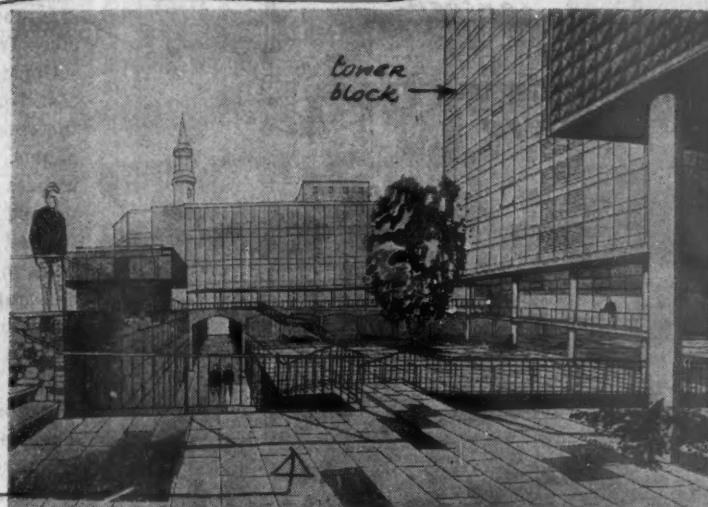
GROUND FLOOR: Office Building Lambeth



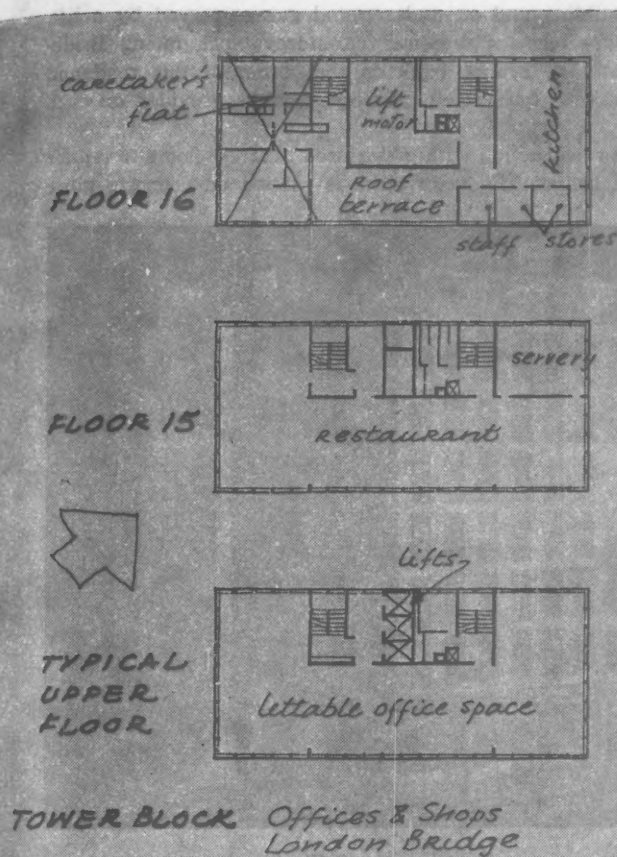
2. OFFICE BUILDINGS



a terrace block flanking London Bridge Street (upper level) and opposite Guy's Hospital (lower level). This was completed in August, 1954, and is known as Fielden House (see AR, September, 1954, page 184), and is largely occupied by the Hospital Emergency Bed Service. There is a caretaker's flat on the roof. Stage 2, a tower block in the



Three views of the interior spaces within the area of the London Bridge scheme. Top, looking towards Guy's Hospital past the office tower. Centre and bottom, aspects of the pedestrian way through the site.



The high-level pedestrian terrace overlooking the low-level service road leading to garages, etc.

centre of the crescent-shaped island site bounded by London Bridge station and station approach. The tower allows open development at ground level, relieving present congestion, and opens up the approach to the station. Work on Stage 2 has reached the point of detail drawings. Stage 3, the completed development of the island site, and completion of terrace development adjoining Fielden House. Accommodation consists largely of offices, with some shops and a restaurant. (There is a pedestrian way through the site. The completion of these is dependent upon the falling in of leases, mainly in 1967.

Precast concrete frame construction is used, with prestressed concrete floors and panel walls of brick.

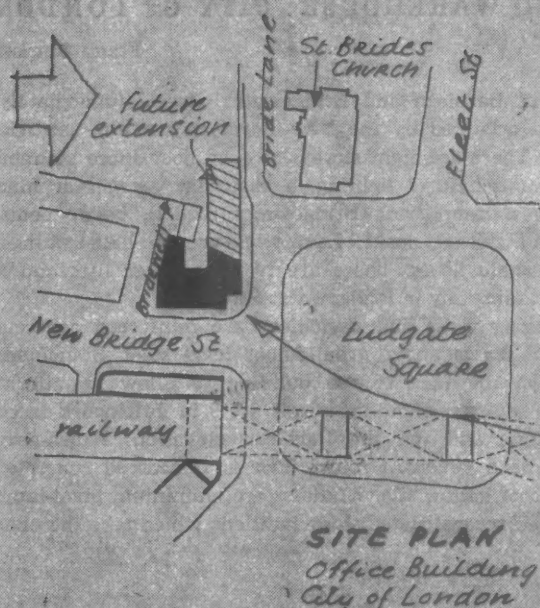
Associate architect: C. F. Timothy. Consulting engineer: F. J. Samuely.

OFFICE BUILDING: CITY OF LONDON

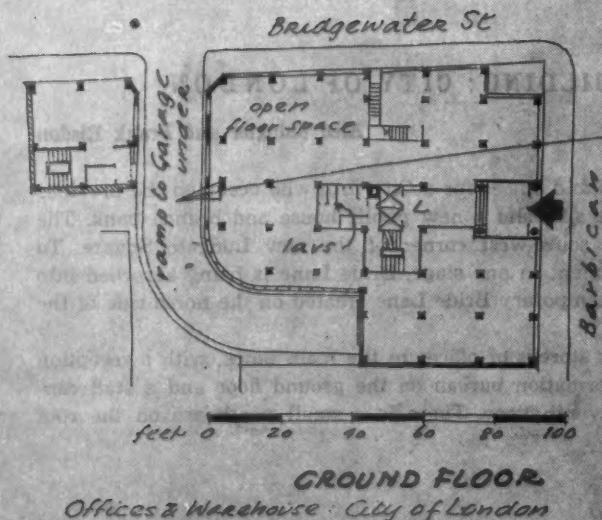
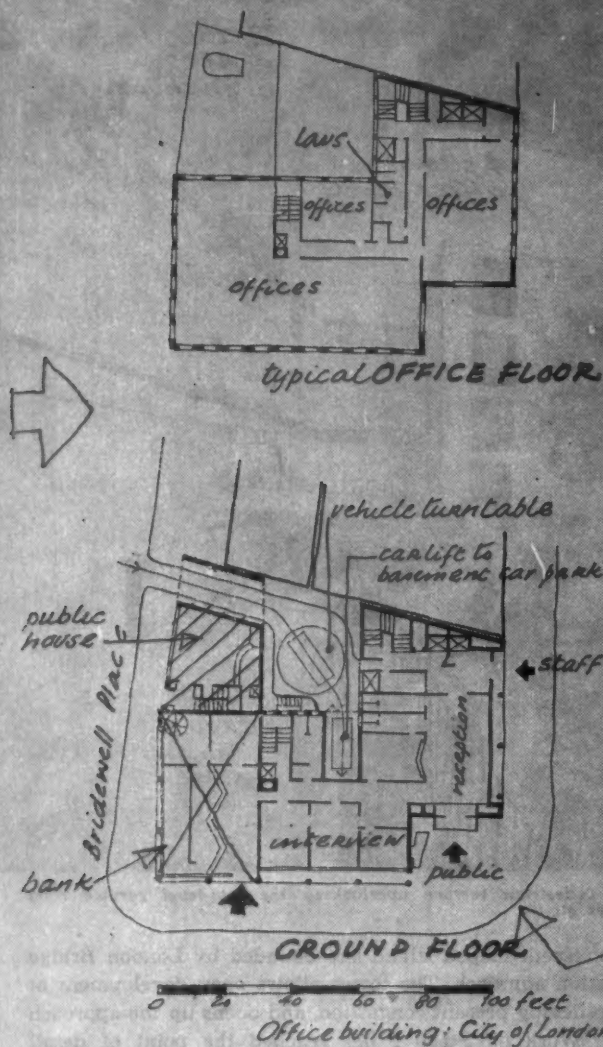
Alec Shingler and Frank Risdon

Headquarters and offices for a City firm who occupied the previous building on the site, and a new public house and branch bank. The site forms the south-west corner of the new Ludgate Square. To permit development in one stage, Bride Lane is being absorbed into the site and a temporary Bride Lane created on the north side of the new building.

There are six storeys of offices in the main block, with a reception centre and information bureau on the ground floor and a staff canteen on the seventh floor. There is a small penthouse on the roof



2. OFFICE BUILDINGS



of the main building and an underground garage served by a lift. The public house forms a separate four-storey block facing Bridewell Place, with the branch bank on the corner of this road and New Bridge Street. 4,150 sq. ft. of office space is provided on each floor level.

Steel framed construction with prestressed concrete floors to reduce the number of beams. The main block is carried on concrete piles,



as the site bounds the course of the River Fleet, with reinforced concrete retaining walls to the basement and sub-basement. Windows are pivoted double hung hardwood sashes. External facing is Portland stone, with unpolished Swedish green marble panels beneath windows. The colonnade is faced with plate glass and Italian marble with a sheathing of black granite to the stanchions. The water tank is covered with eggshell glazed coloured tiles and the sculptural group at the entrance is to be carved in red granite.

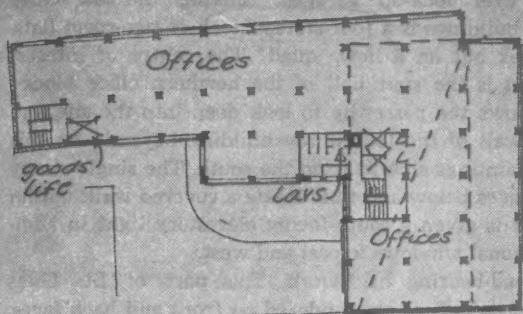
Work on the first section of the project (the public house) is beginning this month and it is expected that the main block will begin in June of this year.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSE: CITY OF LONDON

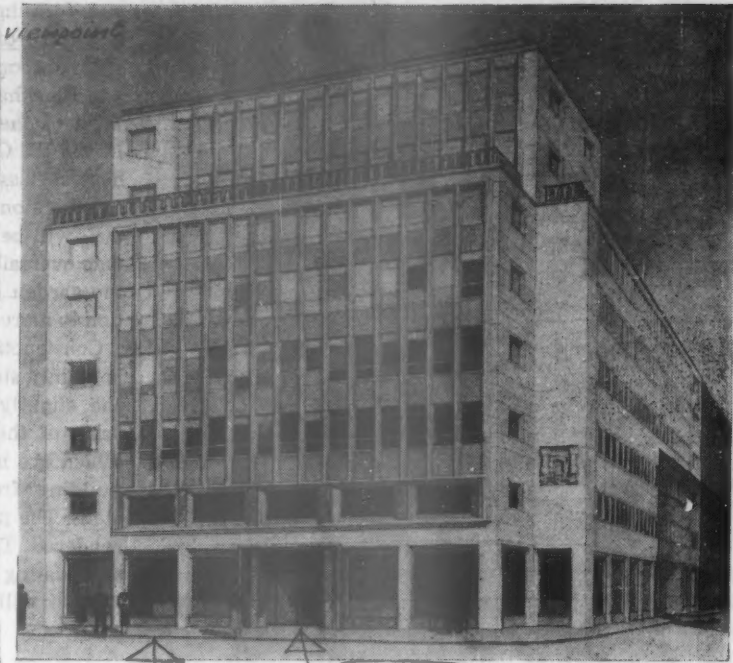
Frank Scarlett

At the corner of Barbican and Bridgewater Street (immediately north of the area occupied by the New Barbican scheme—see AR, December, 1954). There are eight storeys of open floor space planned to provide maximum natural lighting, a basement garage for nine cars (reached by a ramp from Bridgewater Street), boiler-rooms, service rooms and storage space. Lavatories are on half-landings, the sexes on alternate floors. There are two passenger lifts and a goods lift off the loading bay in Bridgewater Street.

Basement retaining walls and stanchions are reinforced concrete and the structural frame above ground-floor level steel. Stanchions are set back from the face of the building to allow a uniform glazing module. Panel walls and spandrels are 9 in. brickwork faced with Portland stone and (on the Barbican elevation) bluish-grey terrazzo, treated as a veneer. Ground floor is reinforced concrete; upper floors and roof hollow tile. Windows are aluminium pivot-hung casements, between reconstructed stone mullions which take the ends



typical UPPER FLOOR
Offices & Warehouse: City of London



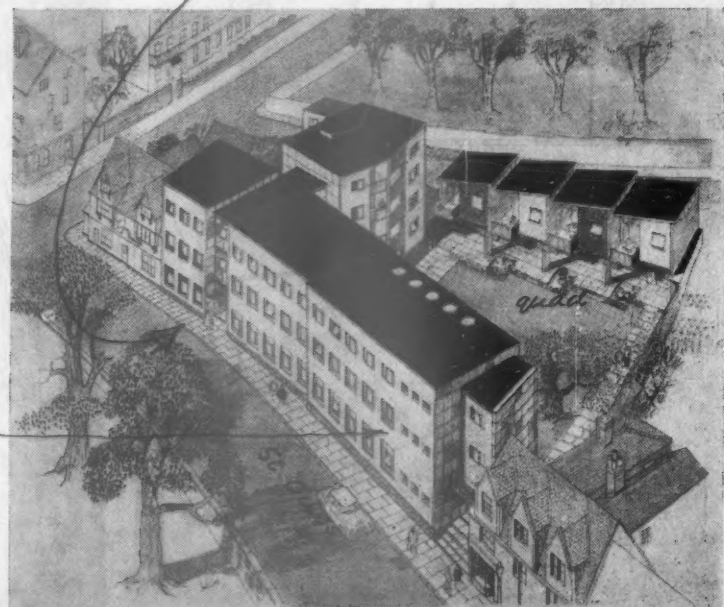
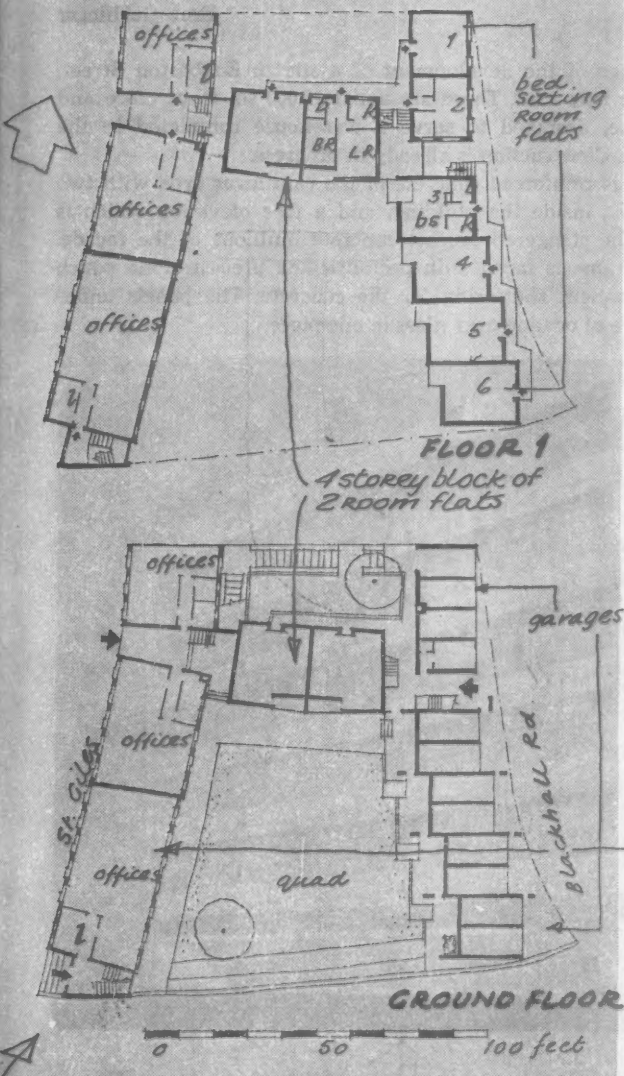
of partitions when required. The entrance hall is in Swedish green marble with hardwood trim and aluminium counter.

Structural work began in December, 1954.

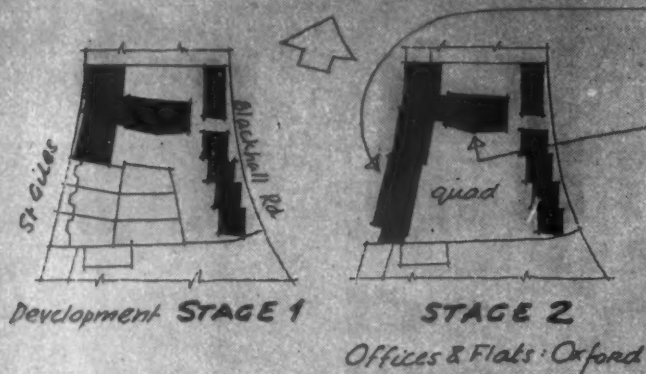
OFFICES AND FLATS: OXFORD

Lionel Brett and Peter Bosanquet

For St. John's College: the redevelopment of a site which fronts on to St. Giles on the west and a small parallel street on the east. The St. Giles frontage consists at present of a variety of undistinguished buildings of which the northern three can be demolished now; the rest is occupied by 'Balliol Hall,' a huge Victorian pile, of which the leases expire in 1962. Development must therefore be in two stages. Along the St. Giles front are planned two office buildings, angled in sympathy with the curve of the street, the northern



2. OFFICE BUILDINGS



one forming part of Stage 1, and the southern—with a separate entrance—of Stage 2. Along Blackhall Road at the back are bed-sitting room flats over lock-up garages. Linking the St. Giles and Blackhall Road buildings is a four-storey block of two-room flats. Most of the flats look out on a new 'quad.' The centre of interest in the St. Giles front is the stair hall of the northern office block: here a glass wall allows the passer-by to look deep into the site and see the stone flank wall of the four-storey building beyond: on this wall will be mural paintings side lit from the south. The single-storey flats oversail the garages below and thus create a covered walk within the garden. Each flat is given a south-facing clerestory light in addition to more conventional windows to east and west.

Construction is load-bearing brickwork. This part of St. Giles is mainly stucco, and the offices are rendered on front and back faces, the slightly different colours of each panel helping to bring the scale of the building down to that of its neighbours. Flank walls, which are important elements in the sharp perspective views of the building from up and down St. Giles, are stone faced in thin slabs. The plinth is coursed rubble. The garden elevations are mainly rendered. The Blackhall Road elevations are brick, in keeping with the existing brick buildings alongside.

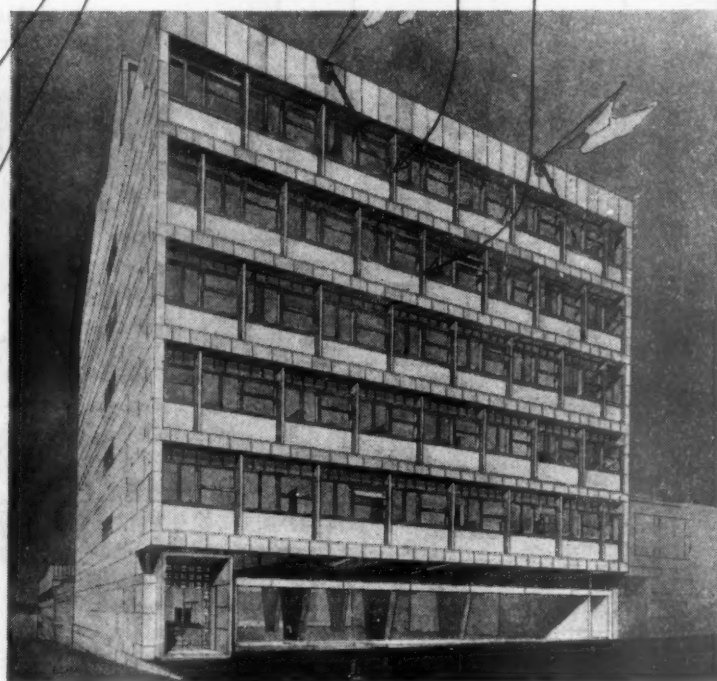
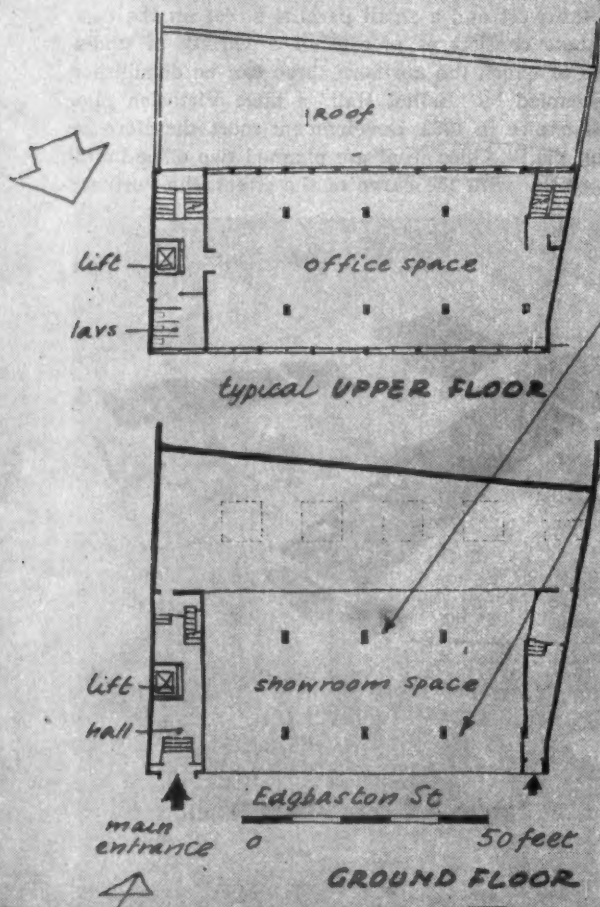
Work will probably start this year.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSE: BIRMINGHAM

Erno Goldfinger

The third stage of the development of a site in Edgbaston Street, near the future ring-road. There are about 18,000 sq. ft. of office and showroom space, designed to serve a warehouse completed in the summer of 1954. Construction is already in progress.

Construction is reinforced concrete of the cantilever type with two rows of columns inside the building, and a free elevation which is expressed by the staggered precast concrete mullions of the façade. The external frame is faced with prefabricated precast stone which served as permanent shuttering for the concrete. The panels under the windows are of opaque grey glass in one piece.



3

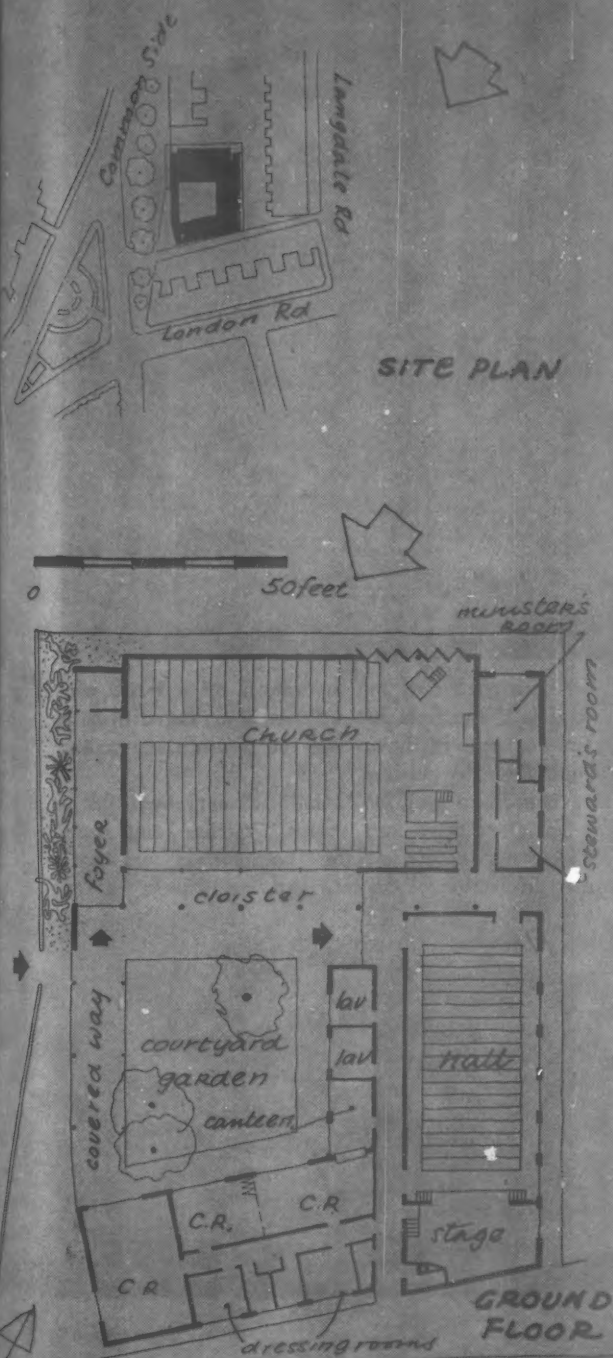
RELIGIOUS

METHODIST CHURCH: MITCHAM

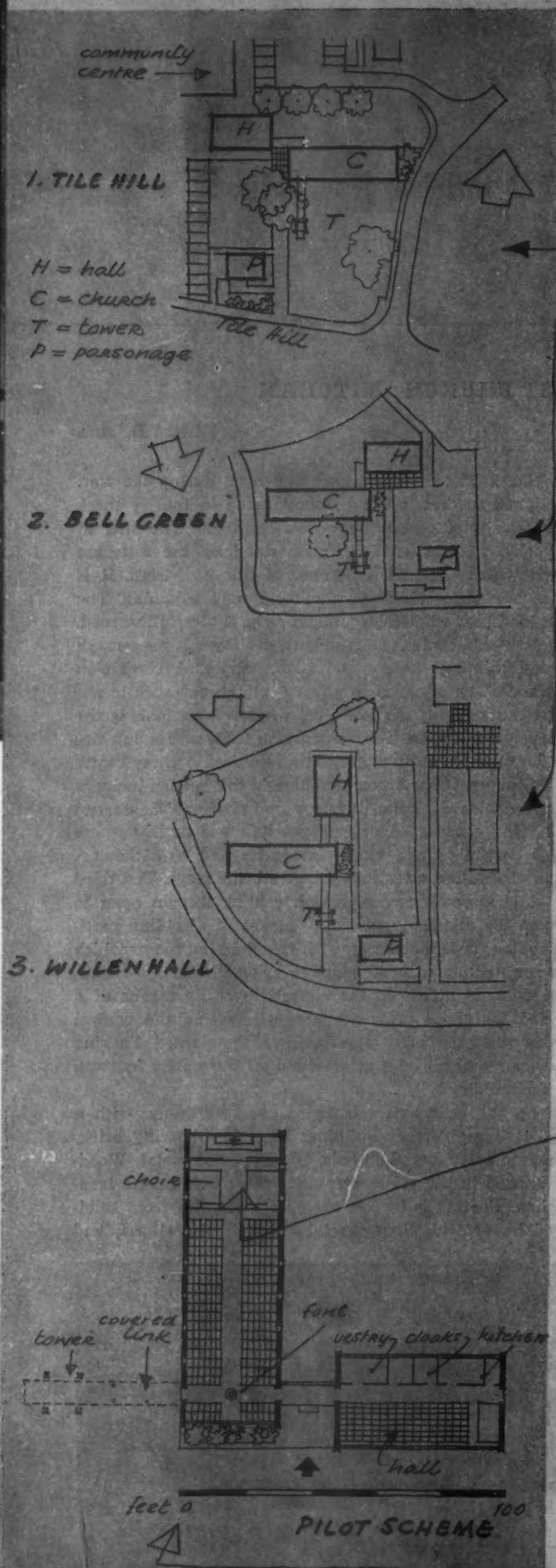
Edward D. Mills

To replace a church and Sunday-school destroyed during the war. It has been designed so that it can be constructed in two or three separate stages. The total cost will be about £35,000. The site, at Fair Green, overlooks a garden strip maintained by the Mitcham Borough Council which contains a number of fine elm trees. It is noisy because of the heavy traffic on the main road adjoining. The church has been designed as a single unit at right angles to the road, seating 340 people with a choir of 16. The entrance foyer is big enough to allow informal meetings before and after service. A cloakroom adjoins the entrance. The organ is in a loft over the entrance to the church hall. The church itself has low-level windows overlooking the cloisters and courtyard garden. The communion table and pulpit are lit by long windows placed at an angle so that diffused lighting comes from a concealed source. Other accommodation in this section includes a minister's room, stewards' room, lavatory and storage. The second wing of the building consists of an entrance hall and multi-purpose hall to seat 245 people with a stage, lavatories and a kitchen. A boiler-house and chair store are situated beneath the stage. The third wing consists of classrooms, two of which can be thrown open to form a long room for various purposes by means of a folding partition, separate lavatory accommodation with two dressing rooms which can be used in conjunction with the stage or as small meeting rooms. This classroom wing is linked to the church foyer by means of a covered way and the three units are grouped around the central courtyard garden which is partly paved and partly planted. Parking space for motor cars and bicycles is provided off the public footpath at the front of the building.

Construction on the church is reinforced concrete frame with a concrete folded slab roof. Other buildings have load-bearing brickwork with concrete or timber flat roofs. Windows are metal. Wood-block flooring is used in the classrooms and halls; tiles in the lavatories and kitchen. Heating is by low-pressure hot water from solid-fuel or oil-fired boiler with floor-panel heating in the church and



3. RELIGIOUS



radiators elsewhere. It is hoped to begin work on the hall, lavatories and classrooms early this year. The hall will be used as a temporary church.

CHURCHES: COVENTRY

Basil Spence

These three Anglican churches are located in three new housing estates (Tile Hill, Bell Green and Willen Hall) designed by D. E. E. Gibson, the city architect. The problem was to provide them at a very low cost (£50,000 for the three, including the parsonages), and for this reason each element—the church itself, the hall and a detached bell-tower—has been standardized so that all three groups

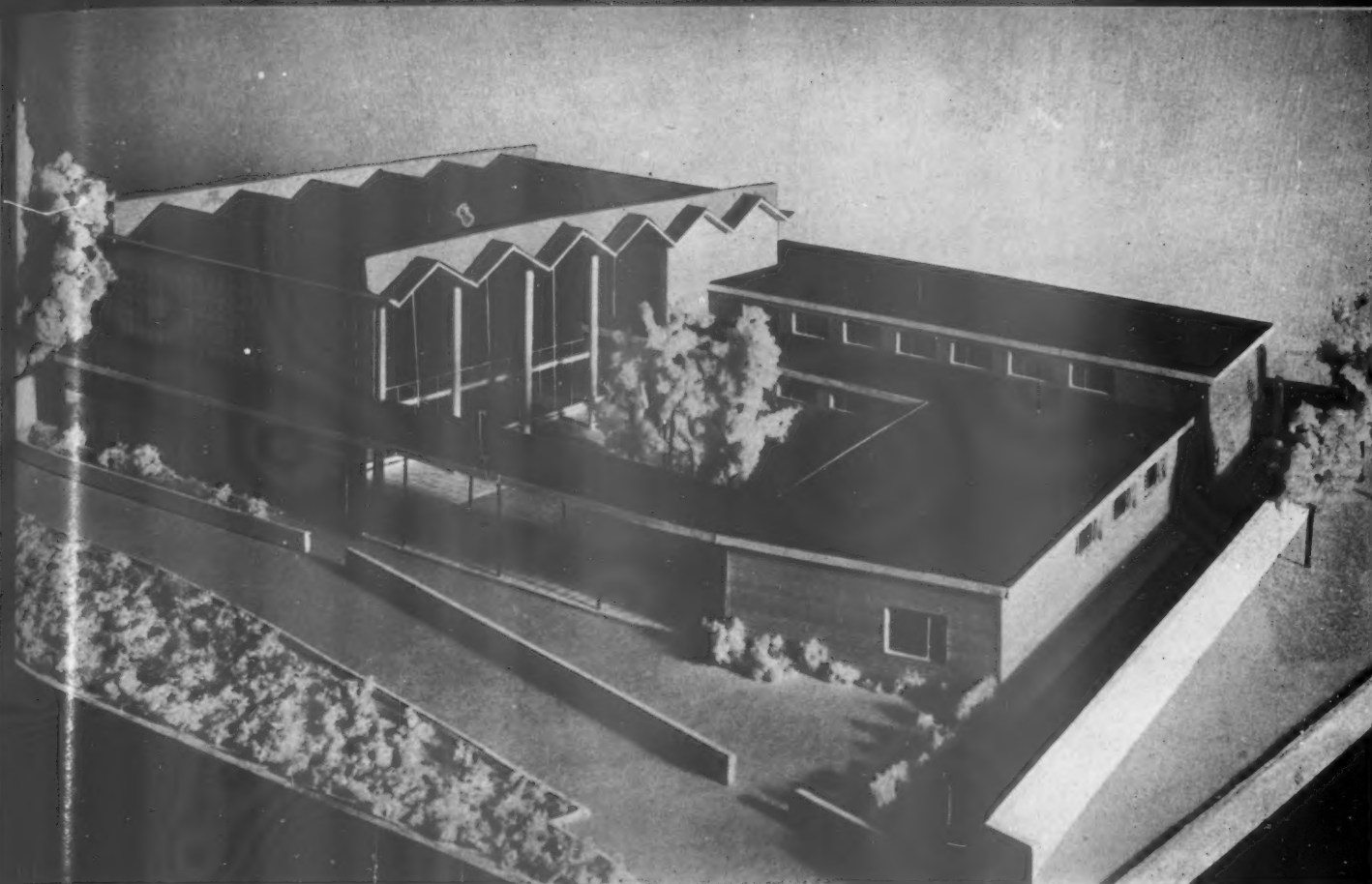


of buildings can be constructed as one operation by a large contracting firm. The standard elements are differently arranged in each case according to the demands of the site, to the position of existing trees and to the layout of nearby housing.

On each site is a church to seat 250, a hall to seat about 100, a vestry, cloakrooms and lavatories and a small kitchen and store. Construction is of poured concrete on the 'no-fines' system, with concrete roofs painted in bright colours internally and covered externally with bitumastic felt.

It is hoped to begin construction this year.

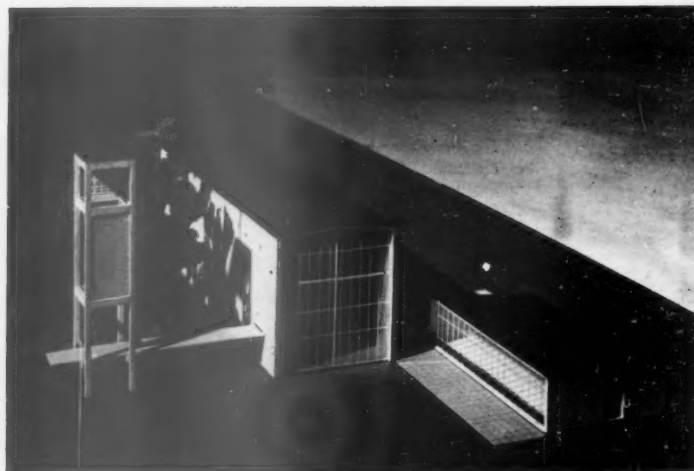




Above, Mitcham Methodist church, by Edward D. Mills: looking into the portico of the church across the courtyard garden. On the far side of the courtyard is a church hall and on the right are classrooms.



Right and below, churches at Coventry, showing the same elements—church, parish-hall and bell-tower—grouped in three different ways determined by the nature of the three sites.



4 HOUSING



Flats at Liverpool: above, the living-room and bedroom side of the block; right, the bathroom and kitchen side.



FLATS: LIVERPOOL

Ronald Bradbury (City Architect)

A ten-storey block (to be called Coronation Court) in a new Corporation housing estate at Fazakerley. A service road encircles the building, giving access to the main entrance on the west (living accommodation) side and to the heating chamber, garages, store rooms, etc., on the east (bathroom and kitchen) side. There are 114 flats (32 bed-sitting room, 44 one-bedroom, 38 two-bedroom). The ground floor has six flats, three at either end of the block, the central space being used for entrances, stairs and lifts and 90 heated store rooms, 6 ft. by 3 ft., separately rented. There are two lifts serving the second, fifth and eighth floors (at which levels recessed access balconies run the length of the block), the intermediate floors being reached by climbing or descending one flight of stairs. Each flat has a private balcony and access to an ash-chute. In the penthouse are water-storage tanks and covered airing spaces.

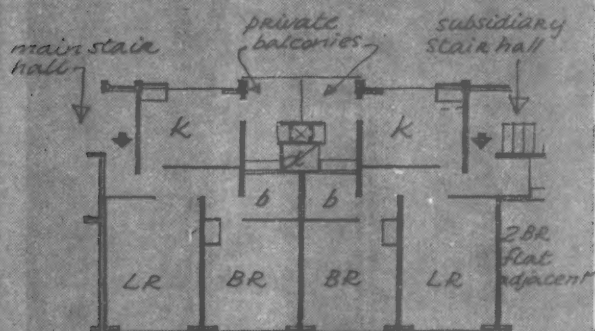
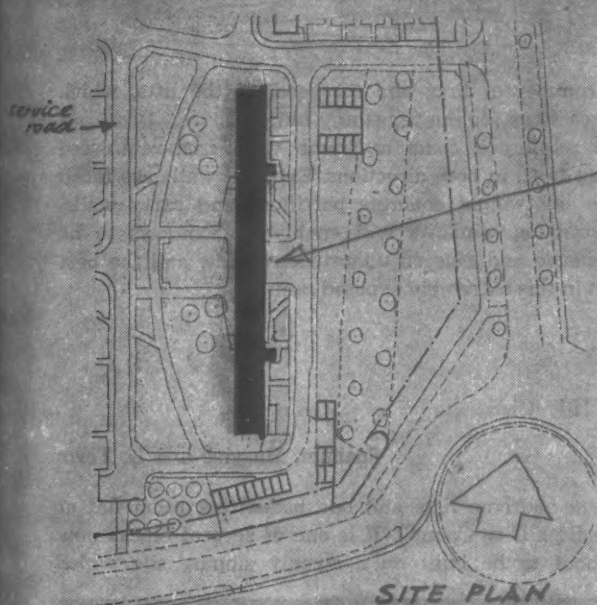
Structure consists of a reinforced concrete raft carrying reinforced concrete cross-walls running north and south and cast in with the floors. All structural walls above ground level are 6 in. thick and all floors 5 in. thick. External walling is 4½ in. brickwork, 2 in. cavity and 2 in. foam slag, the outer skin being reinforced horizontally and tied into the structural cross-walls. End walls are faced with brick. Floors are insulated with glass-wool blanketing and party walls with wood-wool slabs. The blocks have seven vertical ducts accommodating gas, electricity, telephone and water services and refuse disposal. Heating is by low-pressure hot-water radiators.

Site work began in February, 1954. Consulting engineer: W. V. Zinn and Associates.

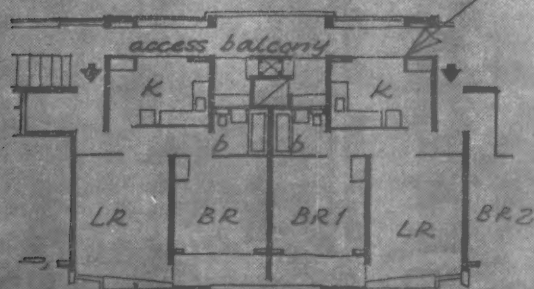
FLATS: BOURNEMOUTH

Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall

A private enterprise scheme for the higher income group. The site lies between East Overcliff Drive and Manor Road, access being from Manor Road. The ten-storey building is orientated so that the greatest possible number of flats face south (towards the sea) across East Overcliff Drive. The Bournemouth Corporation is asking for a reduction in height because most of the adjoining buildings are of only two storeys. There are 72 flats. Those on the access gallery level are two-room flats and the remainder either have three bedrooms and living room or two bedrooms, dining room and living room, of about 950 sq. ft. floor area. Each flat is approached by a gallery at every third floor level with stairs up or down to the larger flats. The object



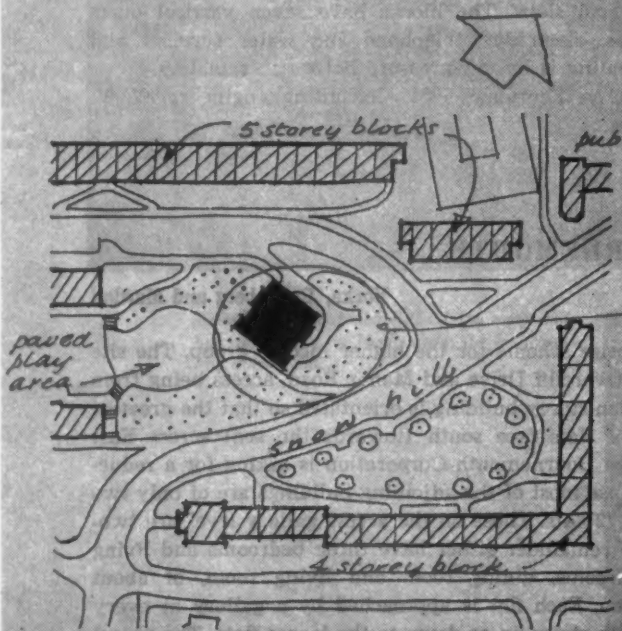
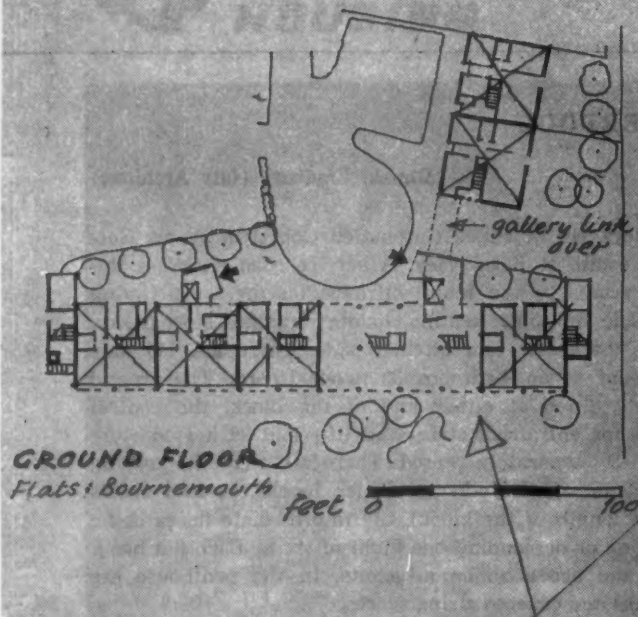
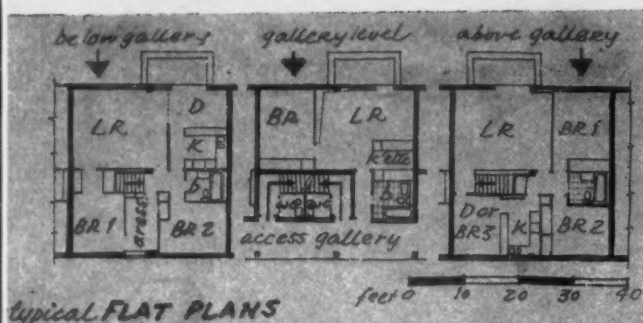
FLATS on floors 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 & 9



FLATS on floors 2, 5, & 8

FLAT PLANS Flats - Liverpool

4. HOUSING



is to reduce the number of lifts, and to speed up the lifts, which will only have three stops for the ten-storey building.

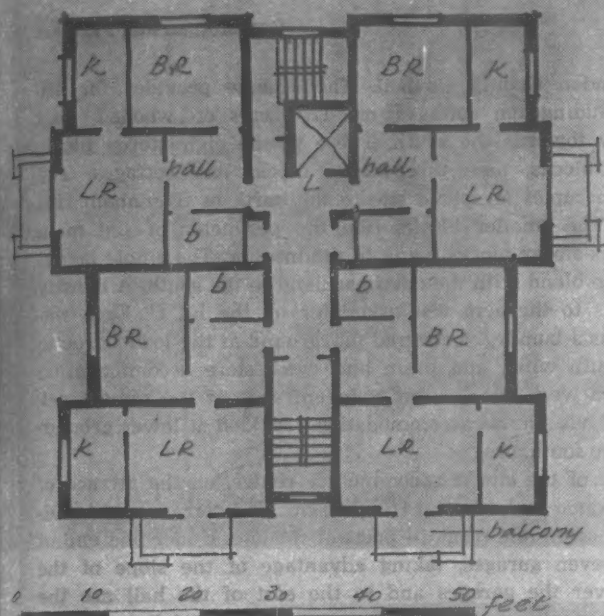
Construction is reinforced concrete frame with cross-reinforced floor slabs spanning 15 ft. in both directions. External walls are faced in brickwork with lightweight concrete partitions and party walls. Double-glazed pivot-hung windows will enable all windows to be cleaned from the inside and give an unobstructed view and the best weather protection in this extremely exposed position.

FLATS: BATH

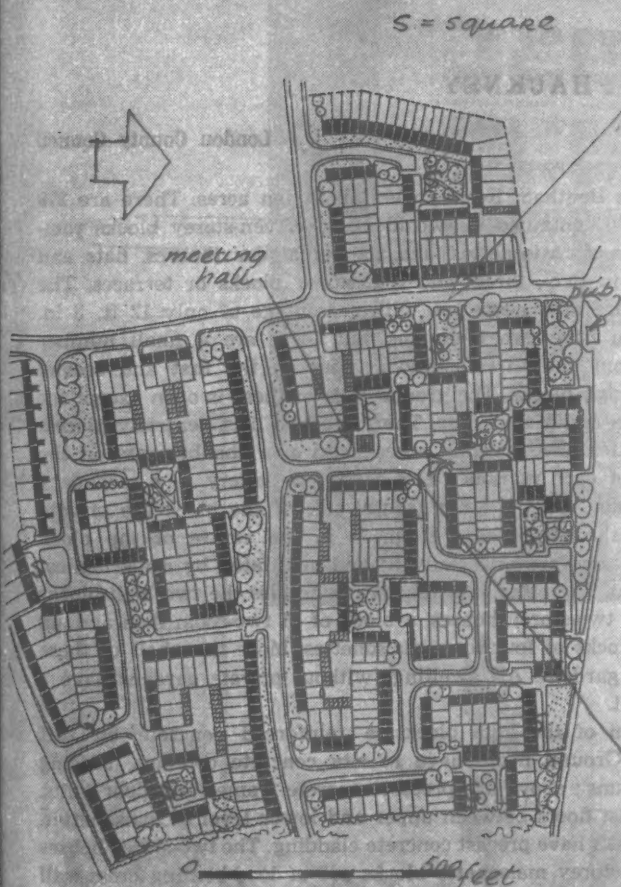
Snailum, Huggins and Le Fevre

A block of 43 one-bedroom flats and one bed-sitting room flat at Snow Hill for the Bath City Council. It is one of several blocks now being built or about to be built on a steeply sloping site which





TYPICAL FLOOR Flats, Bath



LAYOUT PLAN Housing Harlow

has been cleared under slum clearance. The site is near the centre of the city and is planned for high density development.

Construction is reinforced concrete for walls and floors. External walls are lined internally with wood-wool and externally with a 3 in. Bath stone ashlar facing. Floors of flats are floating boarded floors on fillets and glass quilt. Foundations are piled.

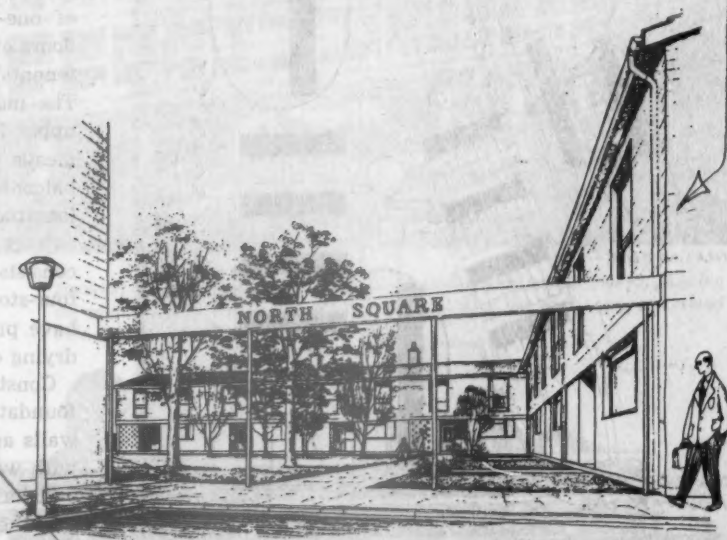
Work on this 11-storey block is expected to begin this month or next. Consulting engineers: Oscar Faber and Partners.

HOUSING: HARLOW

Architects' Co-partnership

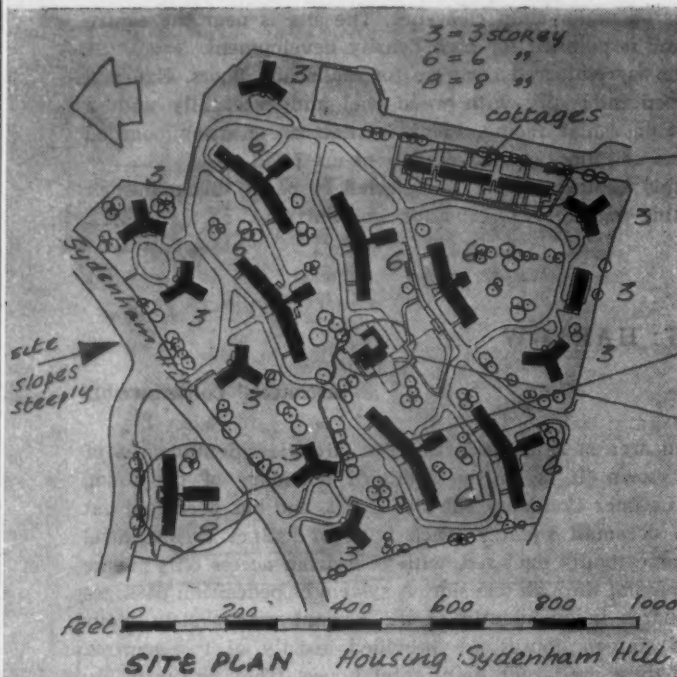
Occupies an area of 29 acres in the Tye Green residential area of Harlow new town. It is on the southern boundary of the town, overlooking Latimer Common. The site is flat, and has been laid out in the form of small squares (each with a distinct architectural character), some totally enclosed, with pedestrian access only; some with traffic moving through one side. A system of pedestrian passages links the squares independently of the normal road system. Four hundred and sixteen houses are provided, mostly of two storeys. Thirty-one of these are larger, high-rental, houses. They will probably employ a traditional form of construction.

Work is expected to begin in September, 1956.



square with pedestrian access only

4. HOUSING



HOUSING: SYDENHAM HILL

Guy Morgan and Partners

For the London County Council. The scheme provides for 406 dwellings, including ten cottages on 17½ acres of wooded land sloping steeply towards the south. There is one eight-storey block, six six-storey blocks, nine three-storey blocks and cottages. The highest block occupies an island site to the north of Sydenham Hill thoroughfare. The smaller blocks line the perimeter of the main site with the six-storey blocks rising in the interior. The whole layout was designed to blend with the open parkland to the south. A density of 20 dwellings to the acre was asked for by the L.C.C. Each six-storey block has a laundry, a covered playground at the lower ground level of its south wing, and pram and cycle store accommodation on the east and west sides of the main entrance at the same level. The high block has similar accommodation provided at lower ground-floor level of the south wing.

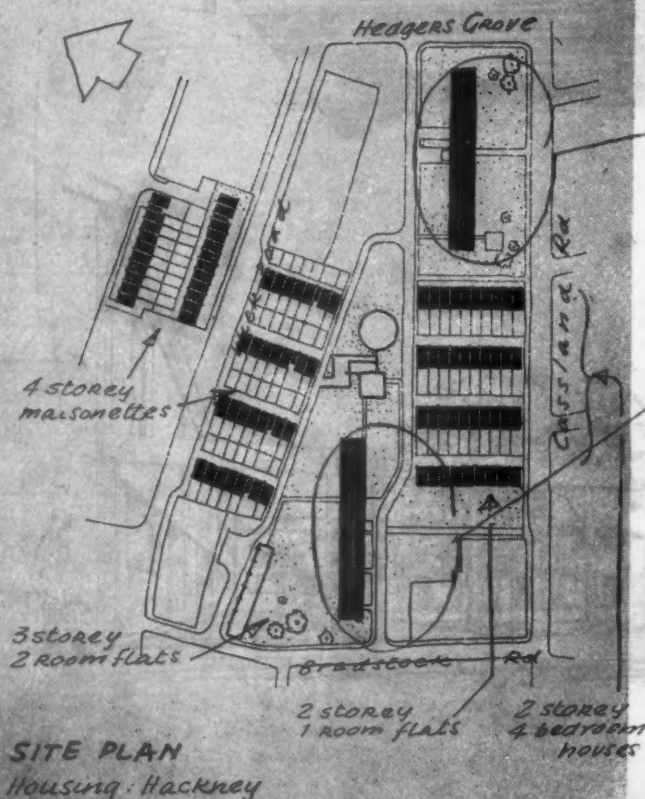
In the centre of the site is a community centre, on the terrace of which will be some sculpture by Harold Dow. The terrace and buildings are easily accessible from all parts of the site. Under one end of the hall are seven garages, taking advantage of the slope of the ground, and over the garages and to the east of the hall are the estates maintenance workshops and yard. Nearby is a fully-equipped children's playground. A smaller playground for the high flat block is provided on its island site.

The higher blocks are all similar in construction: flats roofs, 13½ in. load-bearing brick walls with reinforced concrete spine columns and floors.

Work on the site began in January, 1954. Consulting engineers: Ove Arup and Partners.

HOUSING: HACKNEY

London County Council



The site, in Bentham Road, covers about ten acres. There are 379 dwellings: 210 contained in two identical eleven-storey blocks composed largely of maisonettes, and the remainder (houses, flats and maisonettes) in two-, three- and four-storey blocks or terraces. The maisonettes are of a new type with a frontage of only 12 ft. 3 in. Most of them have two bedrooms, but there are a small number of one-bedroom and three-bedroom types on the first and second floors of the high blocks. The ground floor of these is open except for tenants' stores and a workshop. There are two lifts, centrally placed. The maisonettes have balcony access, and over the balcony, on the upper level of each maisonette, is a narrow gallery as a secondary means of escape. On the other (south) side of the block are private balconies. Bathrooms, etc., are placed in the centre of the block longitudinally and are artificially lit and ventilated by a mechanical extract system. The other accommodation besides the two high blocks consists of 30 two-storey houses, a block of 21 two-room flats and six four-storey blocks of four-room maisonettes. More than half of these have private gardens. All dwellings without private gardens have a drying cabinet.

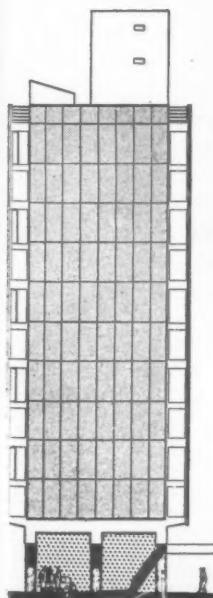
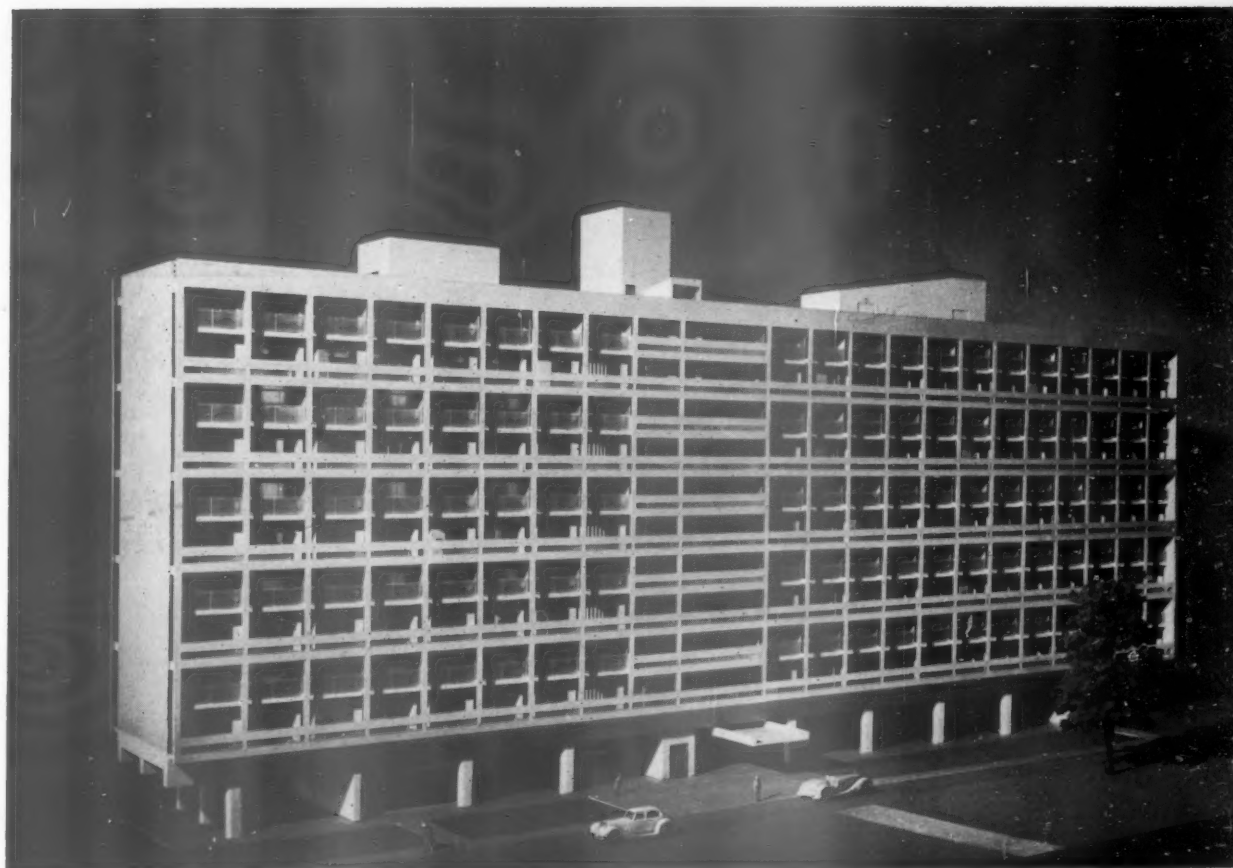
Construction of the high blocks is reinforced concrete on raft foundations. Ground floors have in situ concrete columns, bracing walls and beams; above are precast concrete frames and floor units, with wood-joint floors between upper and lower level of maisonettes.

External walls have precast concrete cladding. The two-storey houses and the four-storey maisonette blocks are of load-bearing cross-wall

[continued on page 38]

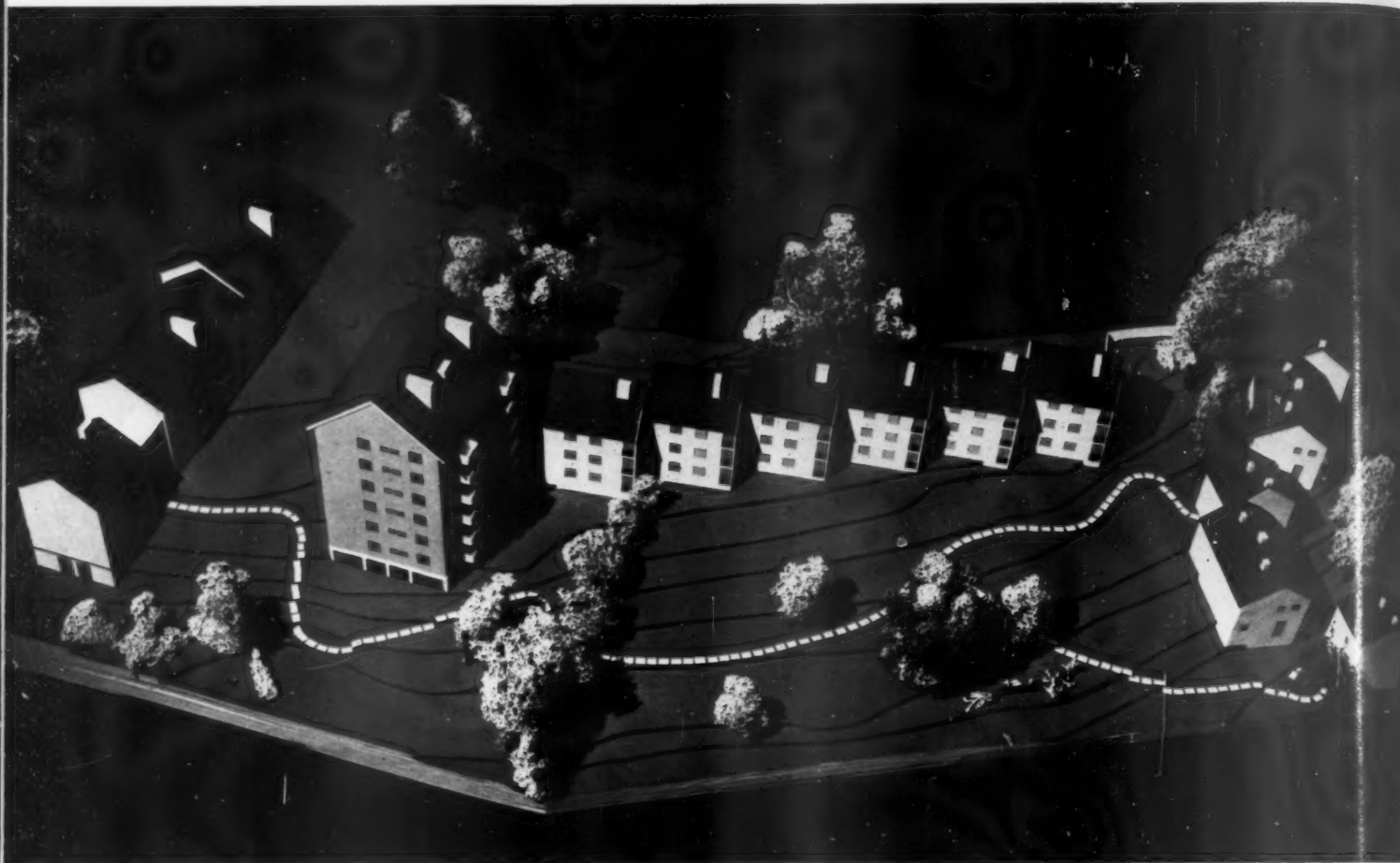


*Left, flats at
Sydenham Hill:
aerial view.*



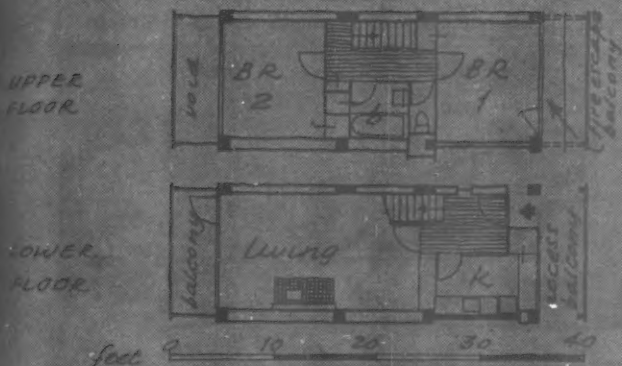
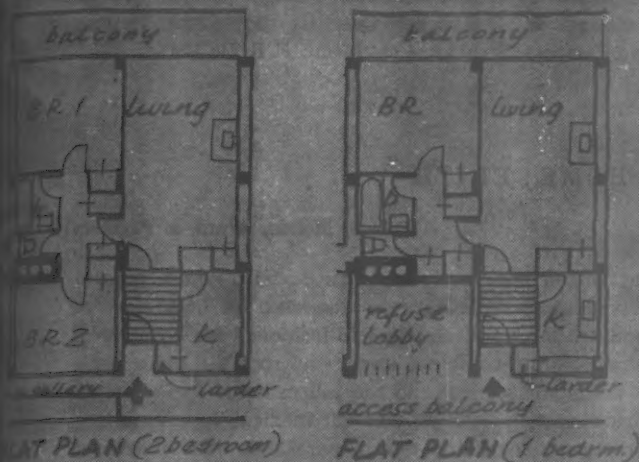
Housing at Hackney: above, one of the eleven-storey maisonette blocks, showing the north (access-balcony) side; below, end elevation of one of the same blocks and side elevation of block of two-storey flats.

4. HOUSING

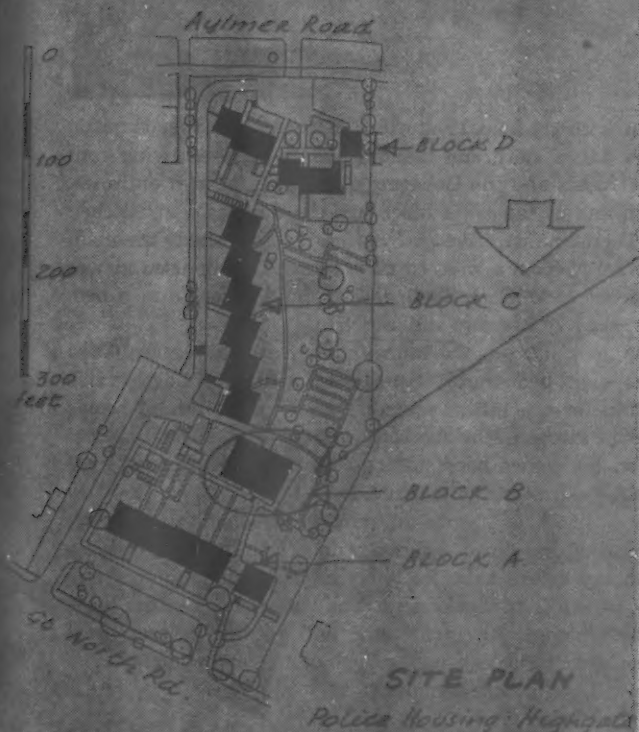


Police housing at Highgate: above, aerial view from the south-west; below, from the north-east.





MAISONETTE PLANS L.C.C. Housing, Hackney



South elevation of one of the eleven-storey blocks.

construction. Solid fuel heating with back boilers is used throughout. Work was scheduled to begin at the end of 1954. Architect to the Council: J. L. Martin. Architect in charge: C. G. Weald. Consulting engineer: F. J. Samuely.

POLICE HOUSING: HIGHGATE

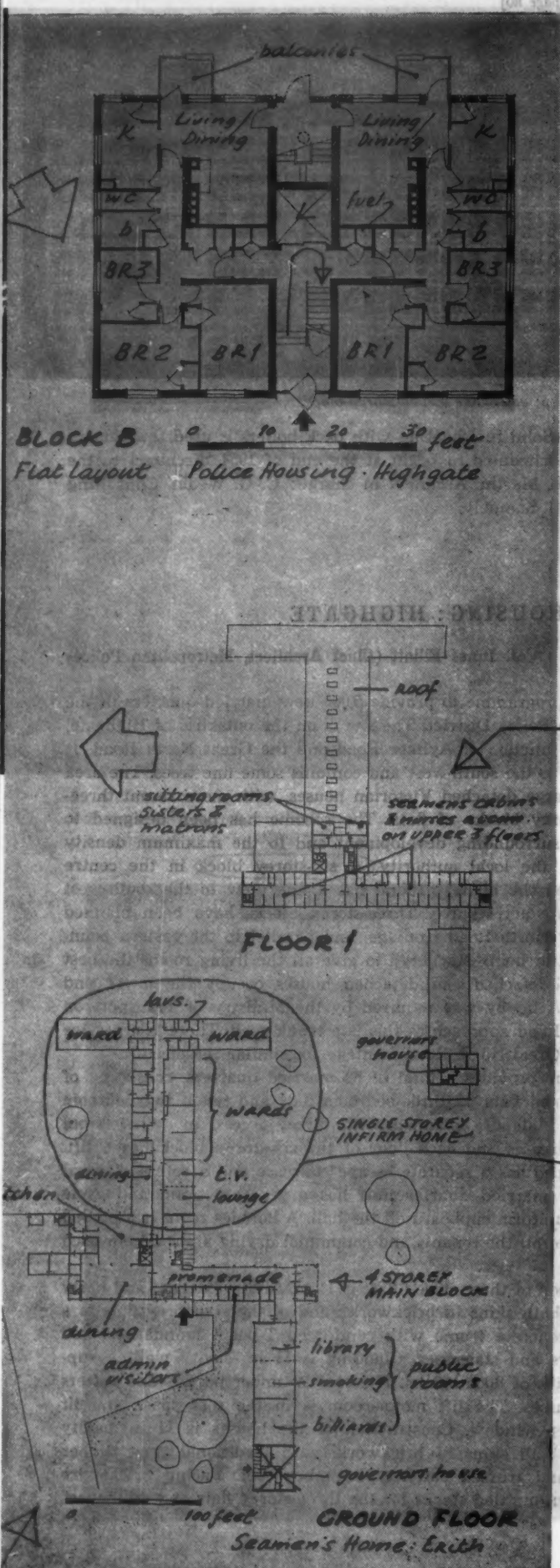
J. Innes Elliott (Chief Architect, Metropolitan Police)

Part of a programme to provide 5,000 new married quarters in the Metropolitan Police District. The site is on the outskirts of Highgate, close to the junction of Aylmer Road and the Great North Road. It falls steeply to the south-west and contains some fine trees. The area consists of large detached Victorian houses, with more recent three- and four-storey blocks of flats. The scheme has been designed to respect the surrounding development and to the maximum density agreed with the local authority. A six-storey block in the centre of the site on the higher ground has a fine view to the south-west over Highgate golf course. Three-storey blocks have been planned to the Great North Road frontage, and parallel to the eastern boundary, the latter being staggered to give all the living rooms the best aspect. Semi-detached and detached houses occupy the lower end of the site. A lay-by was required by the Ministry of Transport on the Aylmer Road approach as this is a trunk road. There is a service road on the Great North Road frontage for similar reasons.

The scheme provides a total of 52 married quarters, consisting of 38 two-bedroom flats, 12 three-bedroom flats and seven two-bedroom houses. The flats are planned with direct access, in pairs, from internal staircases and each floor of the six-storey block has a lift. This block also has a separate escape staircase and a refuse disposal chute. Each married quarter unit has a separate pram and cycle shed and a uniform cupboard off the hall. A hobbies room is provided for the use of all the tenants and communal drying areas adjoin each block.

Construction of three-storey flats is 11 in. cavity external and party walls, with both skins in brickwork; and of the six-storey flats is a reinforced concrete frame with reinforced T-beam foundations and in situ floors and staircases. Cladding is 11 in. cavity walling supported on nibs of floor beams. The roof is timber purlins and rafters on steel trusses. The lift motor-room is in the roof space and lit by a dormer window. Construction of the houses is 11 in. cavity walls with both skins of brickwork, with traditional type timber first floor and trussed rafter-type timber roof. Facing bricks are golden brown mottled stocks for the three-storey flats and the houses

4. HOUSING



and silver grey facings for the six-storey block. Roofs are covered with pantiles and exposed concrete is painted white.

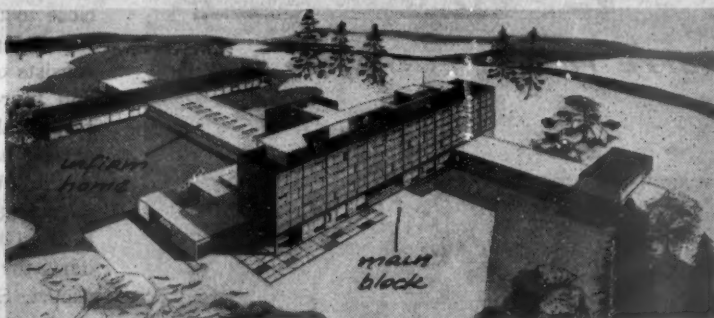
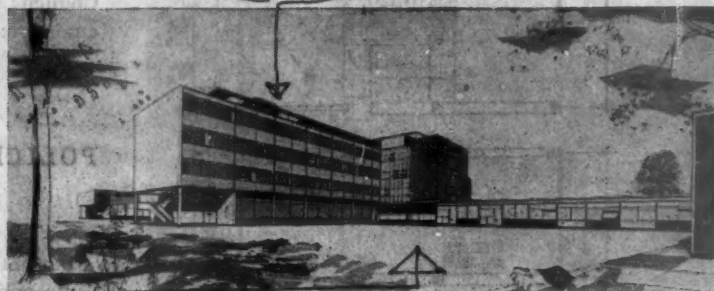
Architect in charge: S. J. Hauchet. Quantity surveyors: Thomas Barrett, Sons and Partners. Structural engineer: F. R. Bullen.

SEAMEN'S HOME: ERITH

Gollins, Melvin, Ward & Partners

For the Royal Alfred Merchant Seamen's Society, whose present buildings at Belvedere, Erith, Kent, are dispersed on both sides of a public road and are too small and too old-fashioned for economical running. The new building combines under one roof the main home for 80 aged but ambulant seamen and the infirm home for a further 48 who are bedridden or in need of constant medical supervision.

The site is practically level and lies in parkland, with fine trees, on the edge of a ridge overlooking the Thames Estuary. On the upper three floors of the main home are 80 seamen's cabins in groups of



ten, each group with its own lavatories, bedrooms for the domestic staff, the mate's flat, a store and laundry rooms. A lower wing contains the public rooms and the Governor's flat with its own entrance. At the northern end of the main block are the dining room, kitchen and serveries. The administrative and visitors' rooms, beside the main entrance, are entered from a wide corridor which will be used in wet weather as a promenade. Each cabin is 7 ft. by 9 ft. and has a bed, fitted wardrobe, chest of drawers and armchair.

Adjoining the main home is the infirm home, with two large 16-bed wards and two eight-bed wards. Serveries for food-trolley service to the wards and for the infirm seamen's and nurses' dining rooms adjoin the central kitchen. The matron's, sisters' and nurses' accommodation are on the upper floors of the four-storey block and have access direct to the wards and to the outside.

The four-storey block is framed in reinforced concrete with fire-proof floors and roof and faced externally in brick. The single-storey sections of both the homes have load-bearing brick walls and where there are long spans a light steel frame. The boiler-house in the basement serves both homes. An incinerator will receive refuse direct from the staircase hall on each upper floor of the main home.

Construction will begin next summer.

5

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

THEATRE: COVENTRY

D. E. E. Gibson (City Architect)

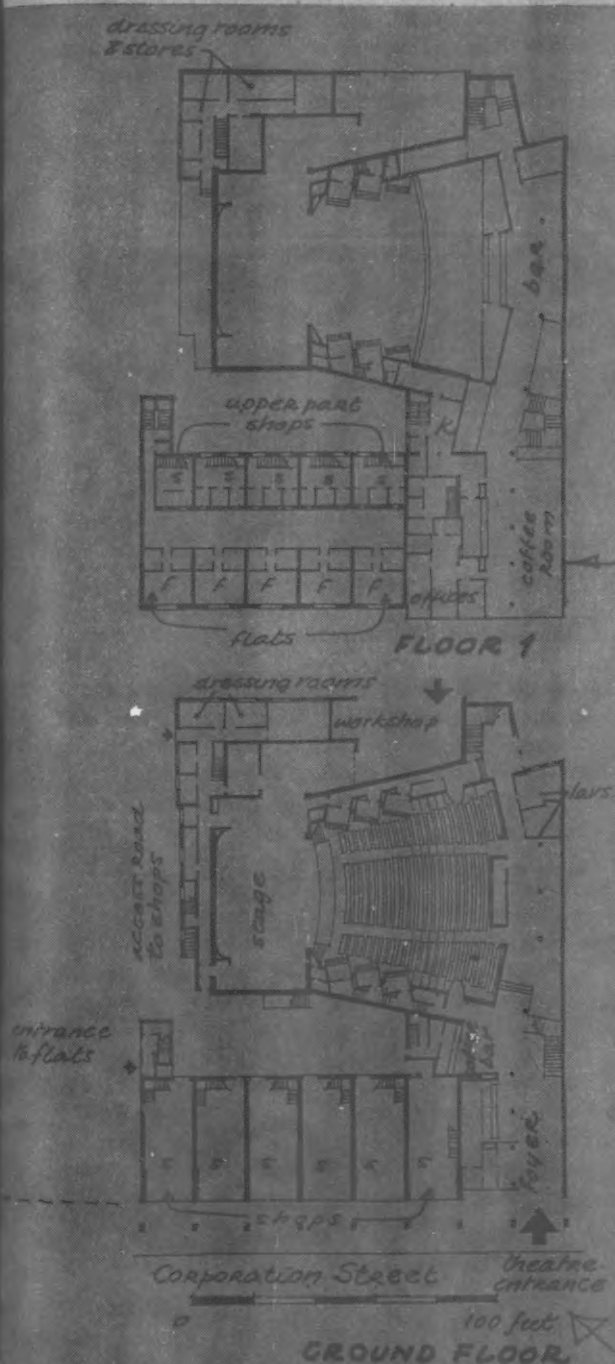
The Coventry development plan envisaged Corporation Street as the entertainment centre of the city. This civic theatre, with its façade of six shops and twenty-one single-room flats, will be the first post-war development of a permanent nature in the street. It will replace some temporary shops erected after the blitz. The theatre has been designed principally for straight plays, other types of theatrical entertainment being already provided for in the city. The site is practically level, but consists of made-up ground, with a high water table. Piles are necessary to transmit loads to the sandstone bed some 15 ft. below ground level. The theatre has been designed to seat 911 persons—367 in the circle, 496 in the stalls and 48 in 12 boxes. "Front of the house" accommodation includes a small coffee bar adjoining the ground-floor foyer, which gives access to stalls and the lower tier of boxes. On the first floor is a large coffee room overlooking Corporation Street, to be used as the Theatre-goers Club room and for morning coffee. The theatre bar is at the same level and occupies the space under the balcony.

The stage and fly tower contain a single-purchase counterbalance weight system. Adjoining the stage is the paint frame, the stage

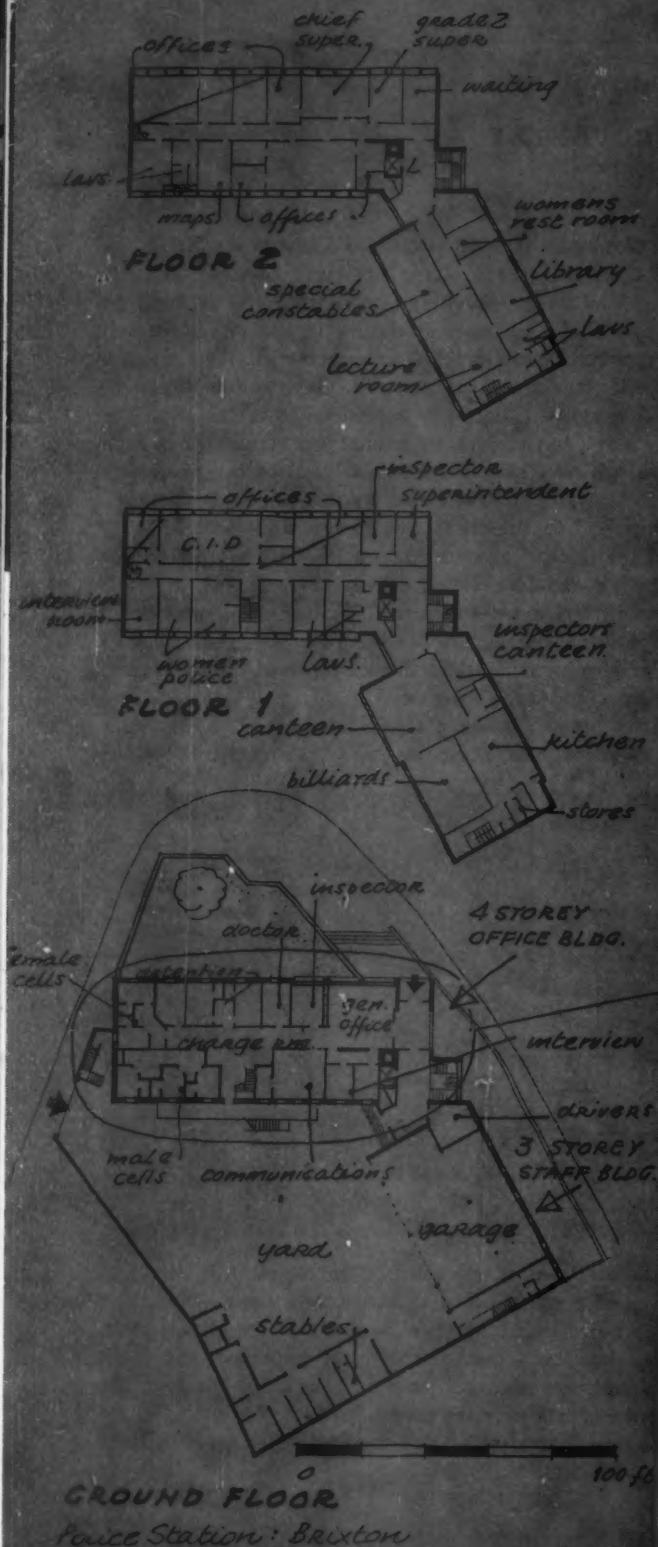


workshop, and the electrician's workshop. Stage lighting is remotely controlled by a console switchboard in the control room behind the stalls. There are six dressing rooms and a dual purpose chorus room giving accommodation for a cast of thirty. Microphones and loud-speakers connect the stage manager, on stage, the stage director, the control room and the artists' dressing rooms.

Construction is steel frame with brick panels. The shops with their



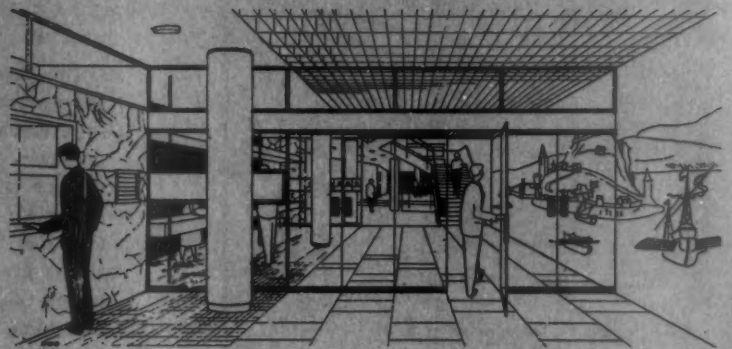
5. PUBLIC BUILDINGS



stores at first-floor level, and the flats, the workshops and the dressing rooms are load-bearing construction. The Corporation Street façade is of brick. Windows of the sliding type are used for the flats, surrounded by travertine. The outside of the covered shopping arcade has a Westmorland slate face and is lined with travertine. The projecting window of coffee room and administration offices are also faced with travertine. The external finish of the auditorium and the theatre buildings is for the greater part of brick, with rendering in certain places. The auditorium is lined with plywood panels. The floor is cork under seats and the gangways carpeted.

Mr. Martin Froy the painter has been nominated by the Arts Council and the Coventry Corporation to collaborate with the City Architect on the interior decoration of the theatre. The city of Belgrade presented Coventry with 60 standards of mountain-grain softwood for use in the construction, and a plaque commemorating this gift has been unveiled by Yugoslavian visitors to Coventry. The theatre will most likely be known as 'The Belgrade Theatre'.

Construction is expected to begin this month.



POLICE STATION: BRIXTON

J. Innes Elliott (Chief Architect, Metropolitan Police)

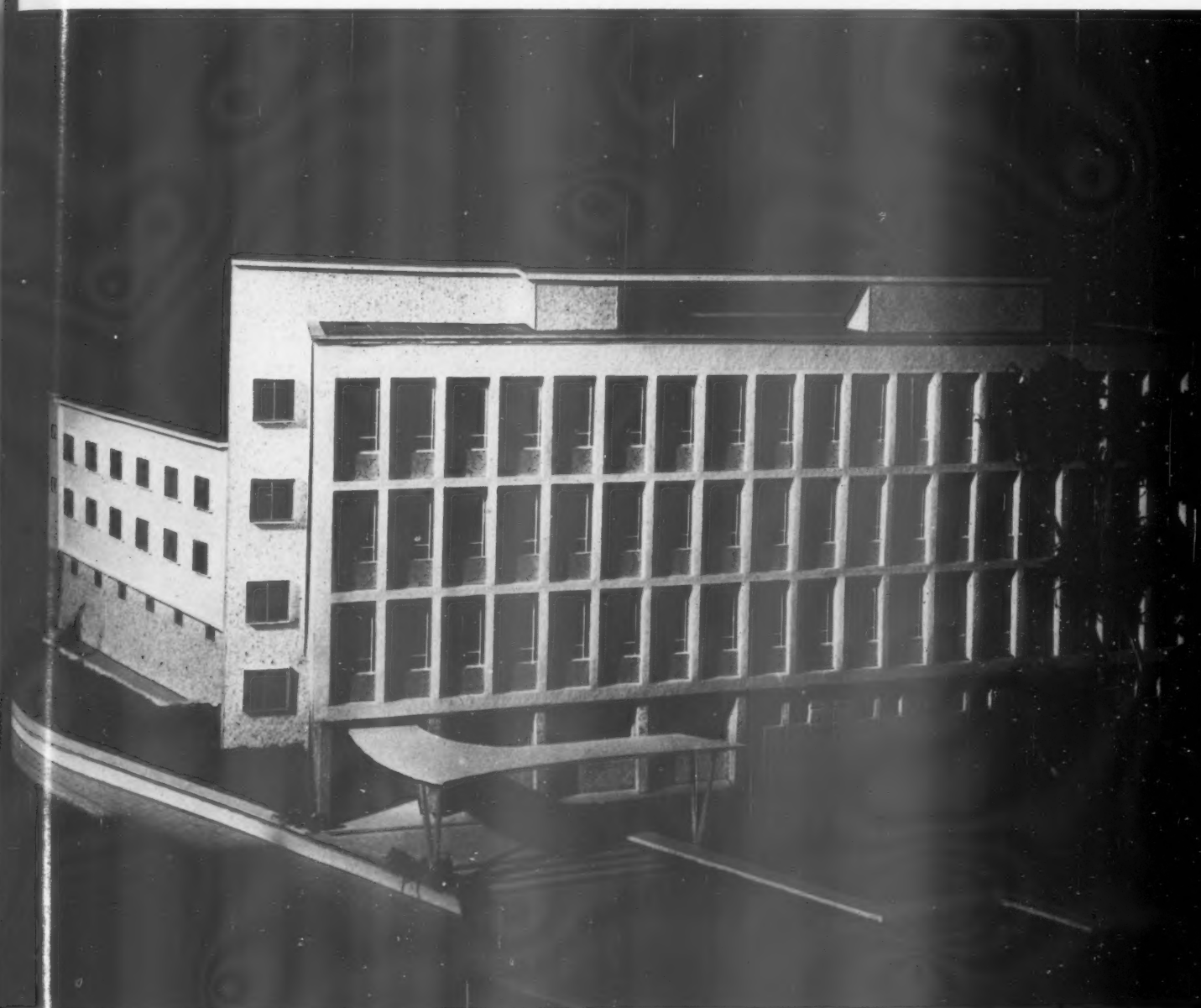
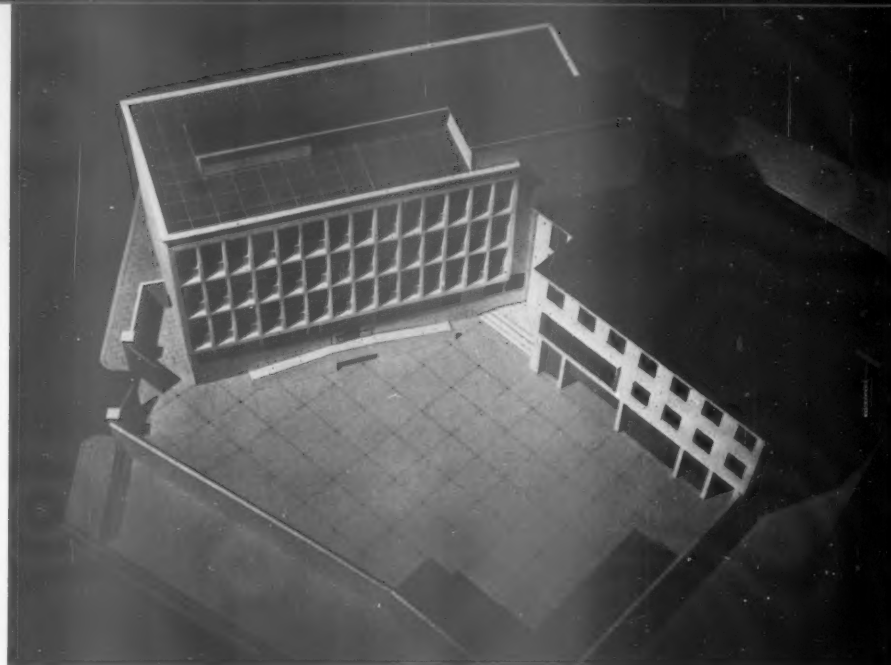
To house under one roof the district headquarters, divisional offices and the police station. The present police station, built in 1856, had outlived its usefulness and had been damaged by enemy action, necessitating the temporary transfer of the divisional offices to Nine Elms. The site is at the junction of Gresham Road and Canterbury Road, Lambeth, with a considerable frontage to Brixton Road.

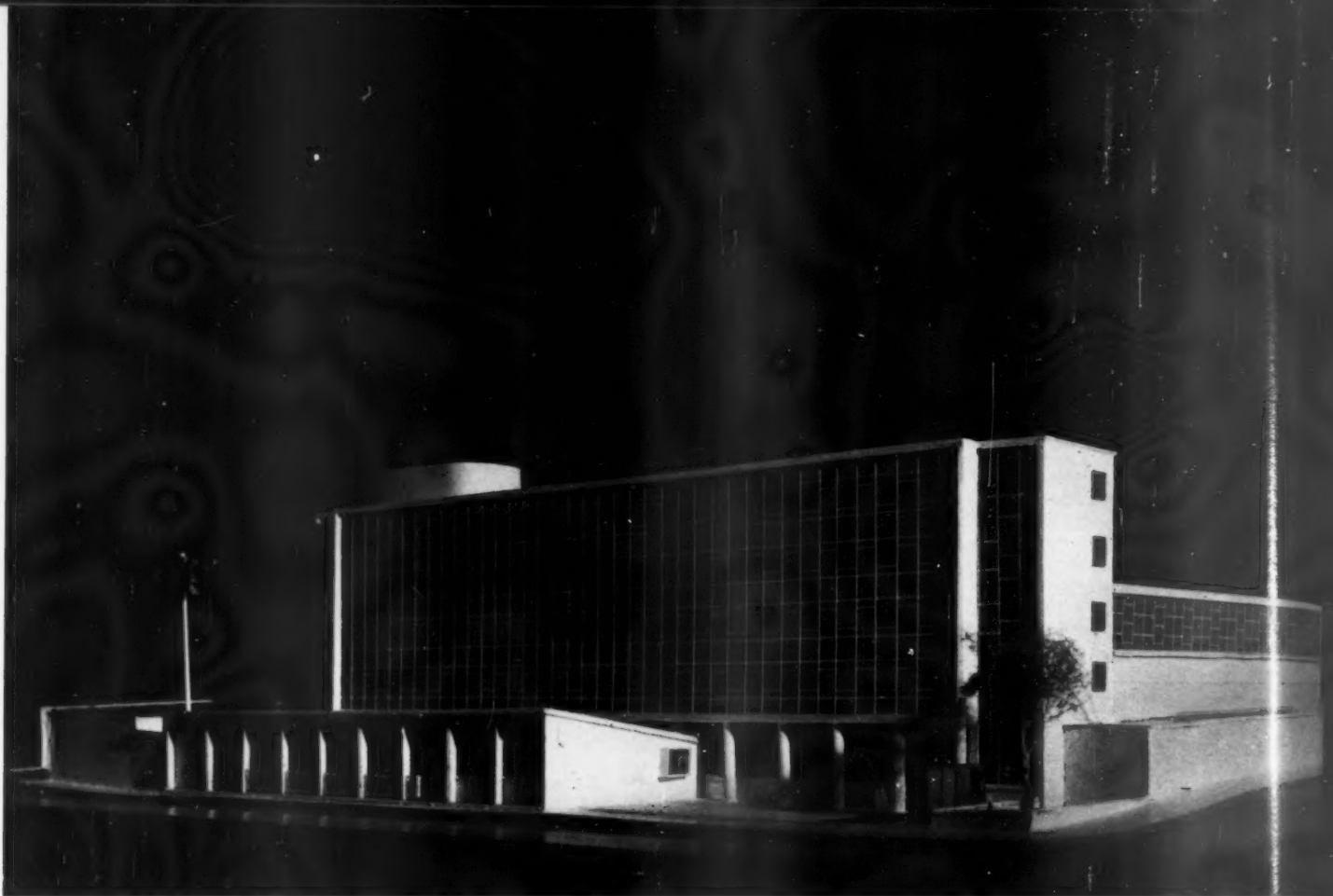
Accommodation is in two main blocks—a four-storey office building facing Brixton Road and a staff building in Gresham Road three storeys high, the two blocks being linked by the stair and lift halls. Stables are in the yard at the rear, remote from the main buildings. On the ground floor of the office building are the public enquiry office with interview rooms, communications room, charge room and doctor's and matron's room in close proximity to the cells beyond. The remainder of the station offices are on the first floor and comprise rooms for the chief superintendent with his chief inspector and clerks, for women police sergeants and constables and for the C.I.D. The second floor is given over entirely to the divisional offices, and the district headquarters occupy the third floor. The staff building contains garages on the ground floor, kitchen and canteens on the first floor and special constables' room, reading room and lecture room on the second floor. The basement contains the divisional stores, parade room, lavatories, boiler room, drying room, etc.

Sub-structure, frame and floors over are reinforced concrete. The design of the offices is worked to a 11 ft. bay for beams and columns. The mullioned window framing is in Portland stone with panel infilling between window head and cills in quartzite or slate. The

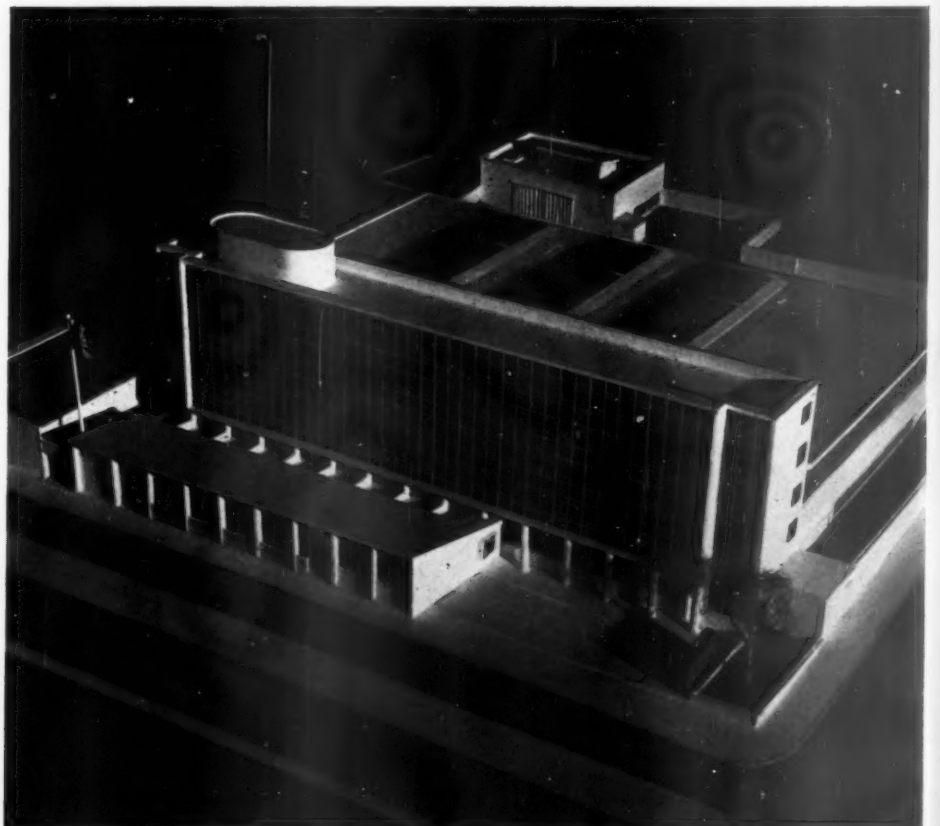
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*Police station at Brixton:
right, looking down into the
courtyard behind the four-
storey office block, with the staff
building above the garages on
the right; below, the entrance
front of the office block.*





Luton post office: above, the Dunstable Road front, with the single-storey public office and the administrative building rising behind; below, looking down on the site showing the sorting-office behind the administrative block.



continued from page 80]

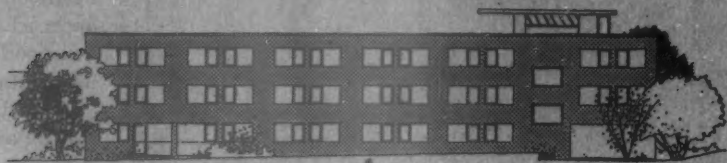
lower part of the building is in coursed stone slightly bolstered on the Brixton Road frontage. The lower part of the canteen block in Gresham Road and the walls of the staircase enclosure are in 2 in. Ancaster stone slabs fixed to fletton brickwork. Heating is by ceiling panels. Ventilation is natural, except for the cells, ground-floor offices and basement, which are served by mechanical extraction.

Construction is expected to begin in September, 1955. Deputy chief architect: C. R. Fowkes. Architect in charge: D. T. Edwards.

POLICE BUILDINGS: MAIDSTONE

Richard Sheppard and Partners

To accommodate the traffic control centre, together with normal police garaging, etc.; a driving school with workshops, garages and classrooms; a hostel to accommodate students who will come to take courses in driving and maintenance and traffic control. The



Above, west elevation of hostel block; below, view from main road.

site, just outside Maidstone, is bounded on the west and south by the existing police headquarters and police housing. It slopes gently to the main road on the north. Trees have already been planted along the north and west boundaries. It will be built in two stages. The first comprises workshops, stores, paint shop, welding and greasing shop, washdown, etc.; garages for police staff cars; boiler-house and fuel storage; and the office block, which includes traffic control centre, with rooms for officers and instructors. The second stage consists of a three-storey hostel with bedrooms, recreation room and ancillary rooms for 44, and three classrooms.

The office block and hostel block are constructed in load-bearing brickwork with in situ concrete first floors and timber-joint flat roofs

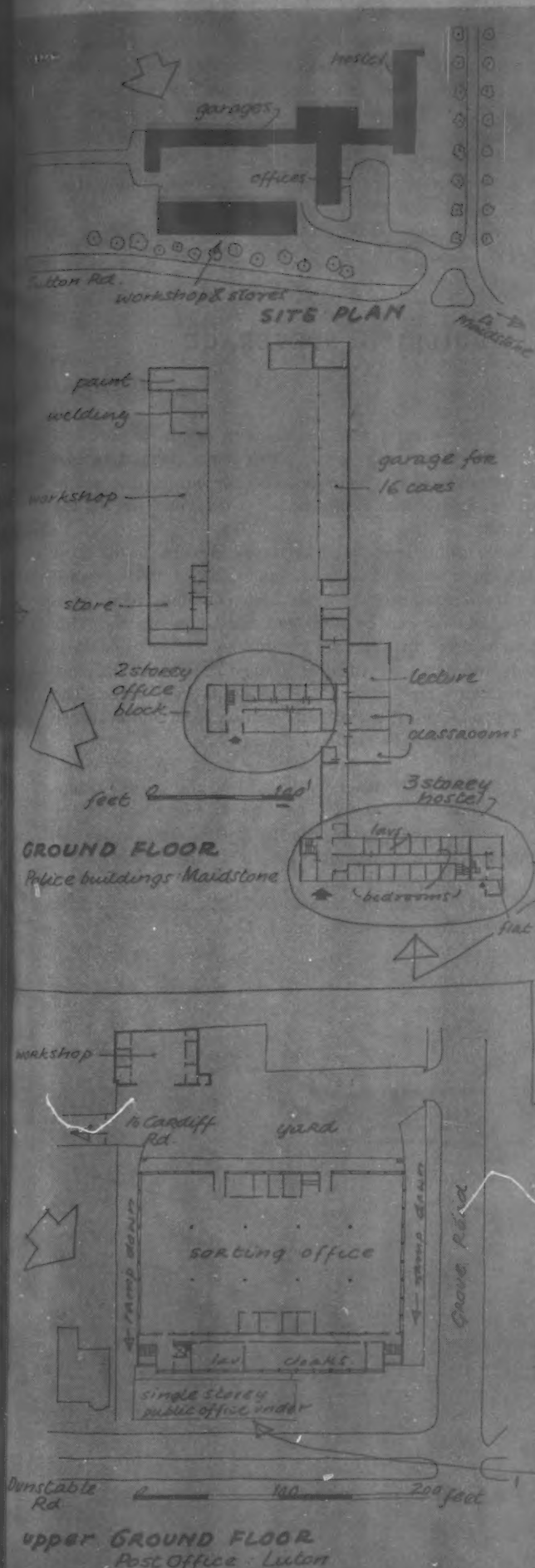


covered with wood-wool and three-ply felt. The workshops and garages are steel framed, with brick curtain walls and aluminium roof decks covered with three-ply felt. Finishes in the workshops, garages, etc., are painted brickwork, exposed steelwork and untreated aluminium deck ceilings. Windows are aluminium patent glazing or metal set in wood frames, and floors granolithic. The office block and classrooms have purpose-made metal windows.

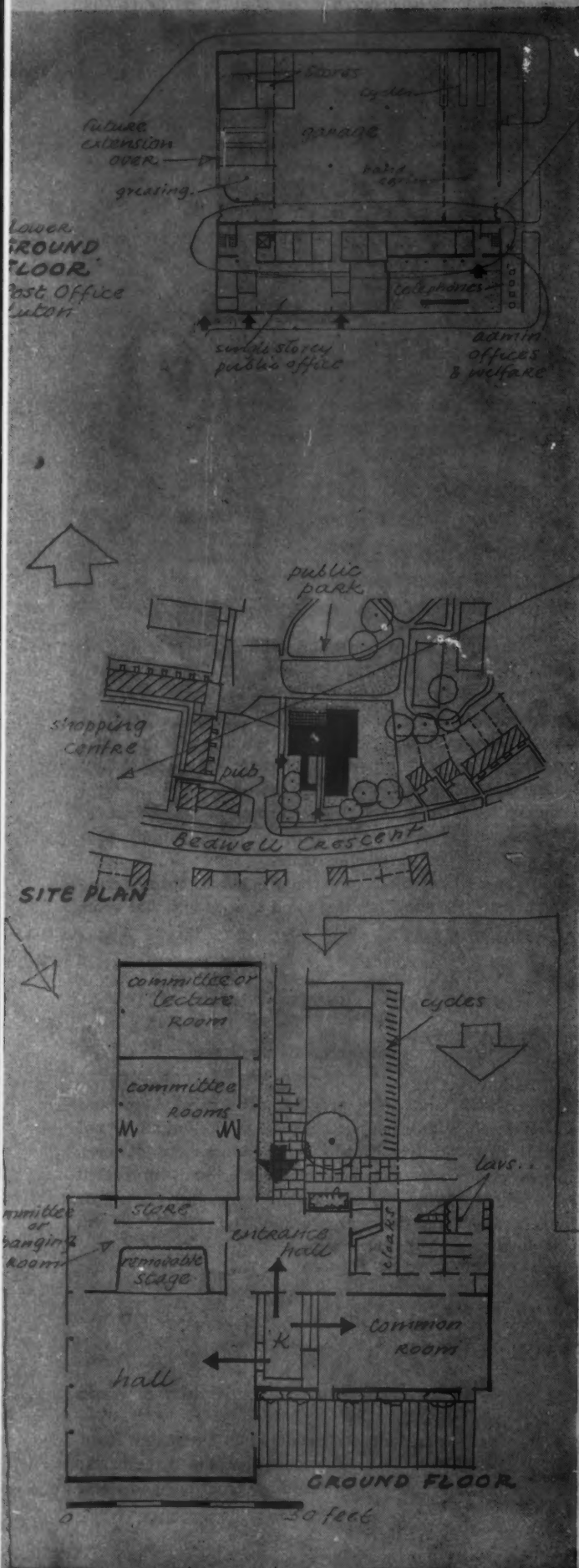
POST OFFICE: LUTON

Ministry of Works

A head post office and sorting office. The site is in Dunstable Road, with a frontage of about 130 ft. The accommodation is in three parts: the public post office—a single-storey building fronting Dunstable



5. PUBLIC BUILDINGS



Road with a counter 48 ft. long and enquiry, accounts and clerical rooms; the administrative offices and welfare department—a five-storey block including offices for the head postmaster and a telegraph-instrument roof, and the sorting office and garage. This has an area of about 19,000 sq. ft., with a loading bay 180 ft. long in the yard at the rear. The garage for the post office vans is beneath the sorting office and reached by ramps at either end.

Construction is reinforced concrete frame with concrete and glass panelled infilling. Flank walls are of brick and stone.

Senior architect in charge: T. F. Winterburn.

COMMUNITY BUILDING: STEVENAGE

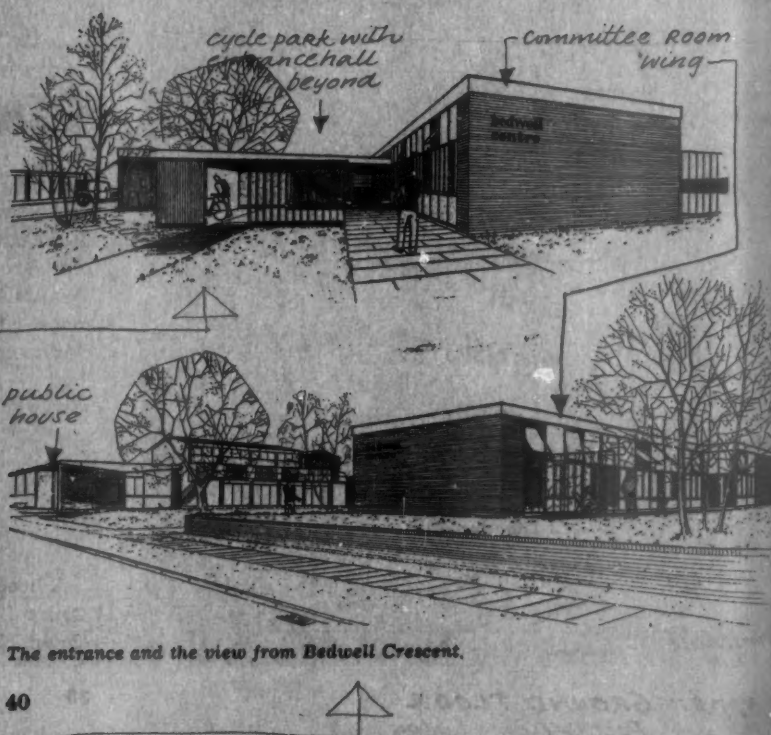
D. P. Reay

To provide for the cultural and recreational needs of Bedwell neighbourhood in Stevenage new town, which has a population fast approaching its optimum of ten thousand. The site adjoins the neighbourhood shopping centre and public house, with views on to the neighbourhood park.

The form of the building is dictated by the need to make the most use of available space and to divide it, by means of the entrance hall, into three main components: main hall, common room, committee room, so that each can be used and heated separately. This flexibility is achieved by dividing two committee rooms by sliding-folding partitions and using the third as a stage space and changing room during dramatic productions. The stage is removable. The kitchen is planned to serve the main hall, common room and entrance hall, which is large enough to be used as a lounge.

Construction consists of steel stanchions on mass concrete bases, and light lattice beams with panel wall infilling and facing bricks on end walls. The floor is solid with parquet or hardboard in the hall and common room. The roof is of asbestos trough units, insulation board and bituminous felt. Partitions are lightweight dry plaster board and lightweight block plastered.

It is expected that work on the community building will start in the spring of this year. Architect in charge: R. Gorbing.



The entrance and the view from Bedwell Crescent.

6

TRANSPORT

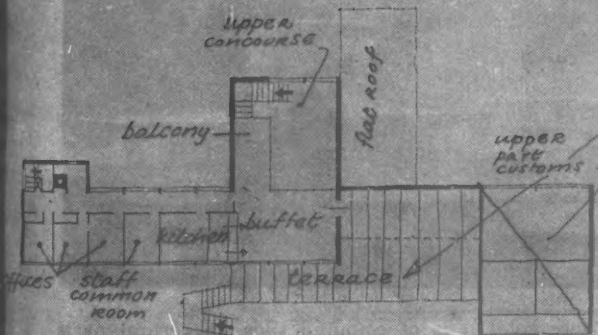
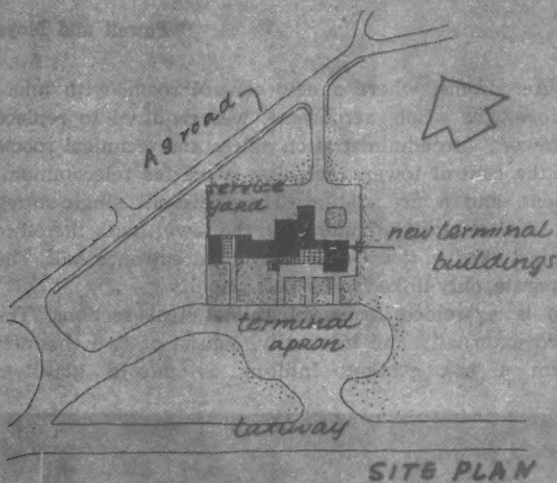
AIRPORT TERMINAL BUILDING: EDINBURGH

Robert H. Matthew

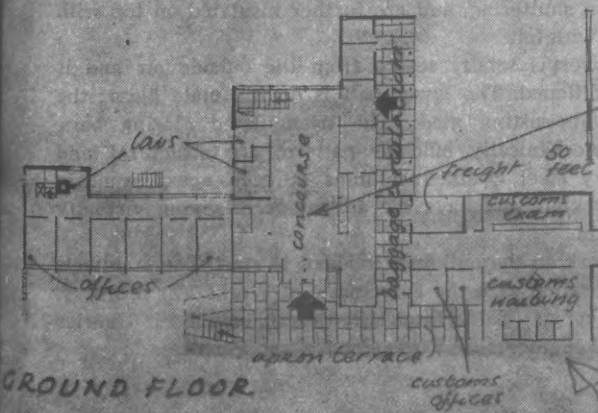
Passenger terminal at Turnhouse Airport, for the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. The present terminal facilities at Turnhouse are provided in buildings now required for military purposes. The site for the new building, approximately a quarter-of-a-mile west of the main entrance to the airport, was selected with the object of achieving complete segregation of civil from military activities.

The main element in the scheme is a two-storey concourse which has traffic offices, processing counters and other passenger-handling facilities on the ground floor, with a buffet and bar on the first-floor balcony. Leading from the buffet is a spectators' terrace. East of the concourse, and separated from it by customs offices and the baggage circulation corridor, is the customs hall, comprising an examination area and a waiting room, which can be divided by a sliding-folding partition to permit the simultaneous handling of outgoing and incoming passengers. Two storeys of offices west of the concourse house administrative staff and operating companies' staff. The oil-fired boilers serving the central heating system are contained in the basement of this block. The building has been limited in the first place to the size necessary for traffic of the immediate future, but the design has to permit of easy extension at a later date, if the traffic increases substantially. Allowance has, therefore, been made for the customs hall to expand to the east, the concourse to the north and the offices to the west.

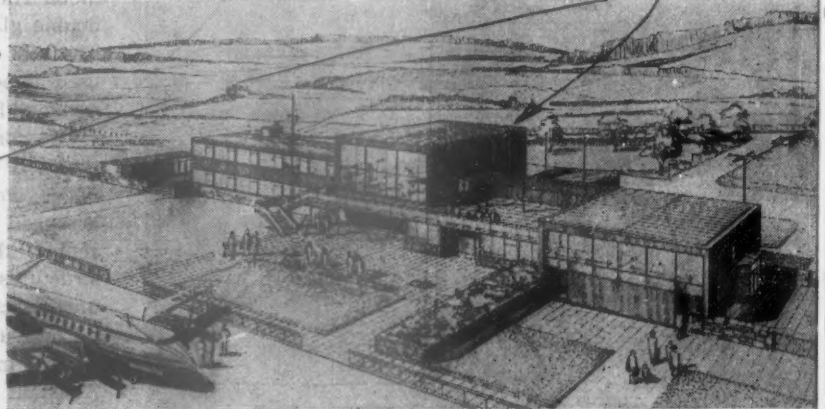
Steel frame construction and welded steel portals are used for the concourse, with steel channels carrying soft-wood framing for wall cladding. First floor and staircase are of solid reinforced concrete. Steel purlins support soft-wood roof framing. External walls are of natural stone or blue engineering bricks to ground-floor cill level,



FLOOR 1



GROUND FLOOR



and the main wall cladding is vertical hard-wood boarding and soft-wood framing, with glass fibre insulation and inner linings of plasterboard, plywood or hard-wood strip. Roofs are of fully-supported aluminium sheeting on soft-wood boarding and rafters; the terrace surfacing is asbestos-cement tiles on asphalt. Ceilings are of acoustic tiles in the concourse and V-jointed fibre board elsewhere. Floor finishes are wood block in concourse, cork tile on concourse balcony and buffet, quarry tiles in lavatories and kitchen and thermoplastic tiles elsewhere. Windows are of mill finish aluminium hard-wood or pressed aluminium surrounds.

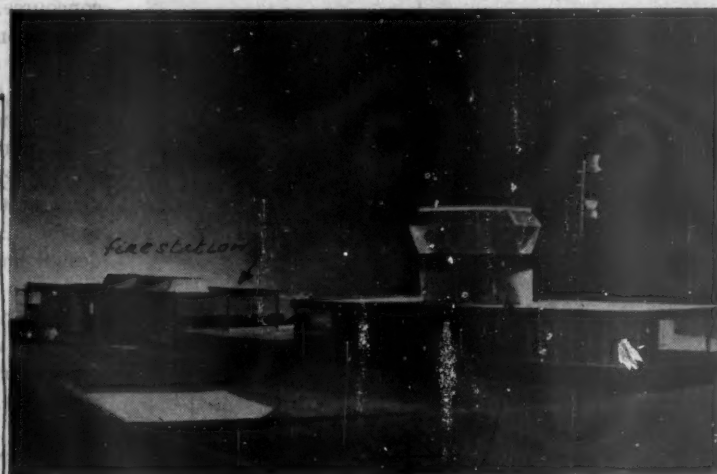
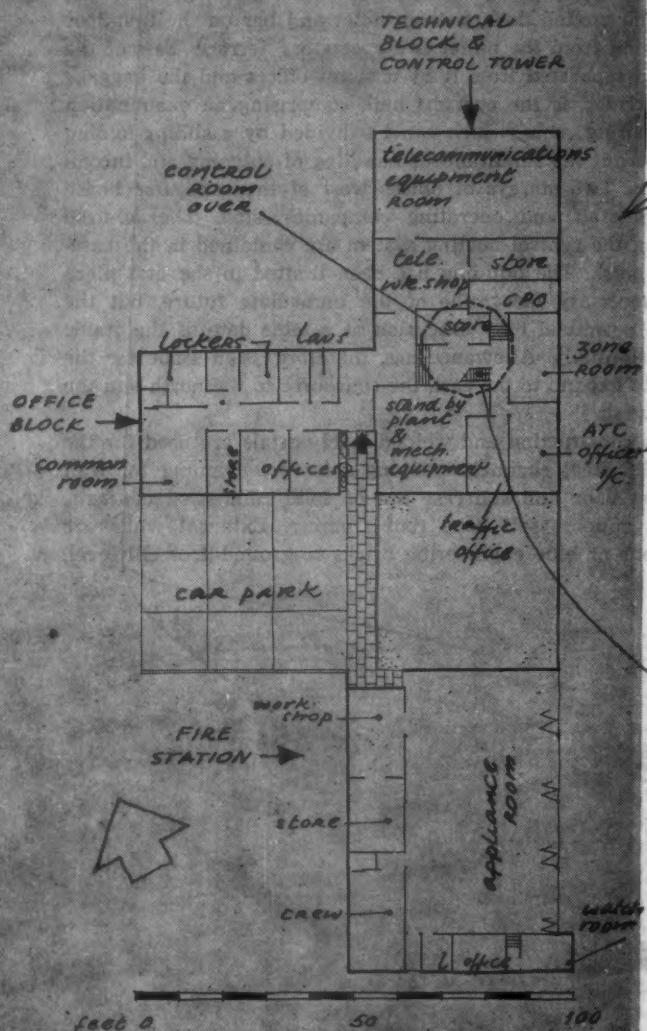
Construction began in August, 1954.

AIRPORT CONTROL TOWER: SOUTHAMPTON

Fowell and Moya

At Eastleigh Aerodrome, where a new control room, with unobstructed vision over the whole aerodrome, was required to replace the temporary tower; also administration offices and technical rooms connected with the control tower, including space for telecommunications equipment, and a fire station. These are all single-storey buildings. The technical block is underneath the tower, with the office block alongside it, linked to it by a glass-enclosed entrance hall. The fire station is separate, only linked to the rest visually.

The structure is a welded frame of rolled steel sections. The columns, exposed externally and internally, consist of two channels welded to form a box section. Infilling is mostly glass in

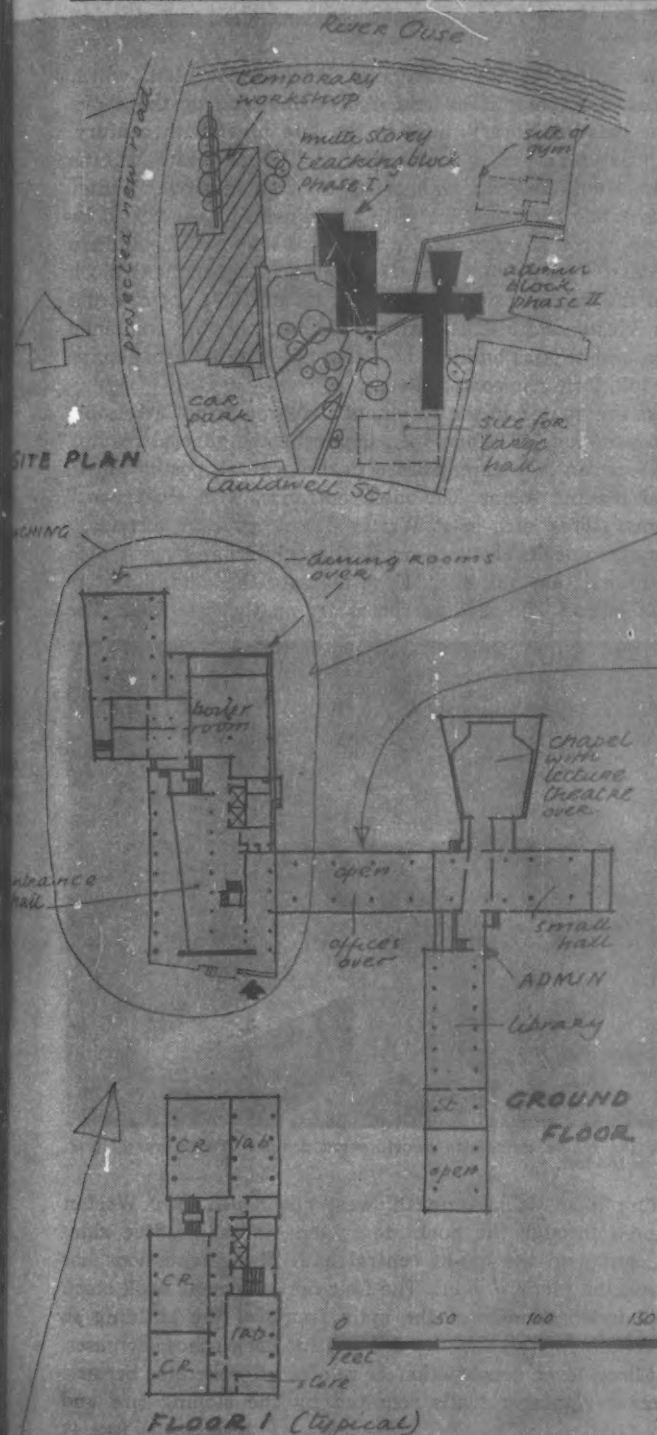


metal frames; where solid it is of coloured tiles. In certain parts double glazing is used. Plinth walls are of blue engineering bricks. The roof is of reinforced concrete cast on to 3 in. insulating slabs used as permanent shuttering, and are further insulated on top with cork and finished with felt.

The control tower is totally sealed from the outside air and is therefore air-conditioned. The lower half is double plate glass; the upper double heat-resisting glass. The triangulated glazing bars, arranged in a mechanically efficient pattern, are structural and replace the heavy steel cranked columns at each apex, usual in structures of this kind, and have the advantage of giving virtually unobstructed vision.

Construction work on the buildings is about to start. The architects worked in collaboration with the Directorate of Works, Air Ministry. Assistant architect: J. Calderhead. Structural engineer: Charles Weiss. Mechanical engineers: J. Roger Preston and Partners.

EDUCATIONAL



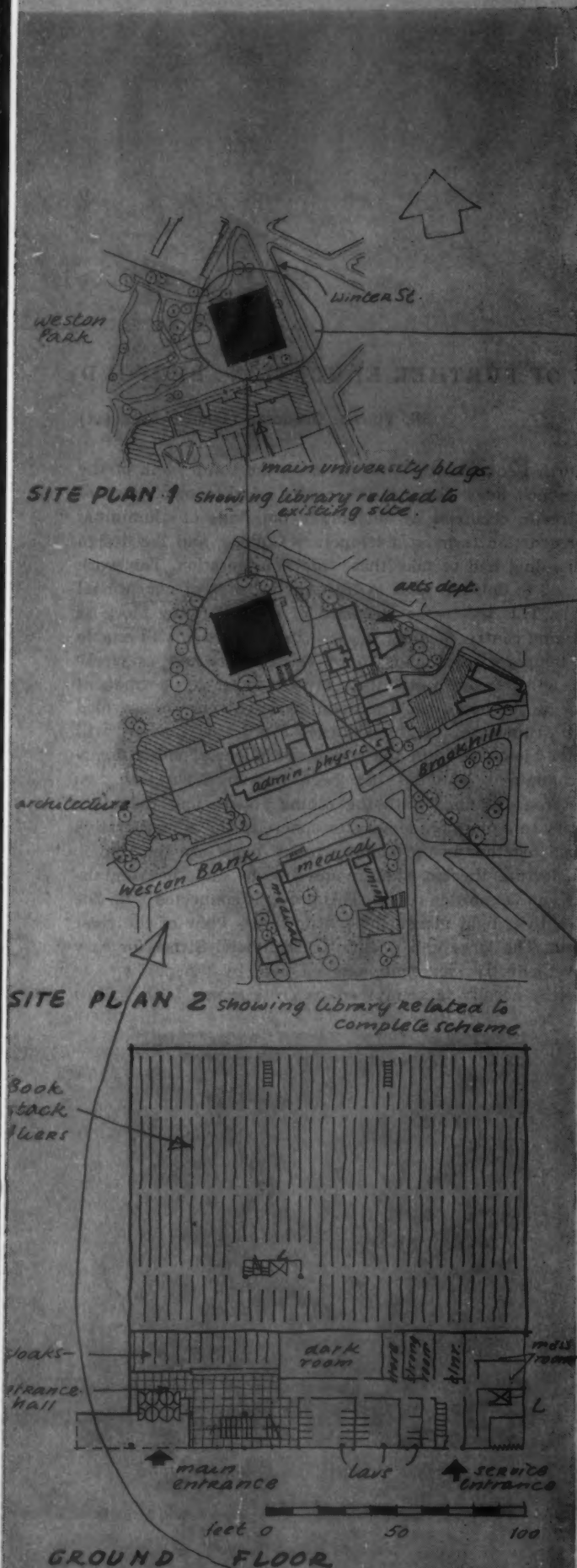
COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION: BEDFORD

E. Vincent Goodman (County Architect)

To serve north Bedfordshire. The site is on the south bank of the River Ouse, which flows through the centre of the town. Part of the site is already occupied by temporary buildings of aluminium and other construction forming a temporary College, and the design of the new building had to take these into consideration. The work has been phased to develop with as little disturbance of educational use as possible. This led to the provision of a multi-storey block as the main teaching centre, forming Phase I. Its completion will enable the existing temporary buildings to be released for use as workshops which will remain until they are replaced by permanent workshops facing the new road. The main goods entrance is provided here without disturbance of the College. From this nucleus will grow the other blocks to form the complete College. The accommodation for communal activities has been broken down into two groups; one group planned with the dining rooms, and the other with the library in a more academic atmosphere in the administrative block. Grouped together in the administrative block are the chapel, a small hall, lecture theatre, staff rooms, library and the administrative offices and committee rooms. This group is connected with the teaching block by a light glazed link permitting a view of the river from the south. The large hall is close to Cauldwell Street for easy access, and yet effective segregation when used by the public.

Construction generally is reinforced concrete frame with hollow





block reinforced concrete floors. Services are carried in main vertical ducts and branches lead along corridors in the false ceilings. End walls have exposed aggregate slabs and glazed tiles. The east and west elevations consist of steel windows from floor to ceiling, with patent glass panels backed by wood-wool in lower part. Columns have a granite aggregate exposed by grinding.

Work began in September, 1954. Deputy county architect: W. G. Walmsley. Assistants in charge: the late John H. Bramwell and Arthur W. Johns.

LIBRARY SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY

Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners

The first instalment of the university development plan, which was the subject of a competition held in 1953 and won by the above architects. The existing library, built in the late nineteenth century, is too small and extension is impracticable. The new site adjoins the existing main university buildings and partly extends over Winter Street, now a public thoroughfare with tramlines but shortly to be closed. The site slopes steeply. The low, square shape of the library building is intended as a foil to the 12-storey arts department block to be built on the opposite side of the campus, and will not obstruct its view over Weston Park. These two buildings, and the combined administration and physics building at right angles to the arts department (see model), form one composition.

850,000 books are housed in the basement stack-room (not accessible to readers) and another 150,000 on open shelves in the general reading room. 300 readers can be accommodated in the general, post-graduate and periodical reading rooms. The main entrance, with cloakrooms, cleaners' rooms, stores, etc., is at Winter Street level. A secondary entrance at mezzanine level opens on to the exhibition space which is linked to the existing buildings. Here also are the administrative and librarians' offices. The reading rooms are on the first floor. The

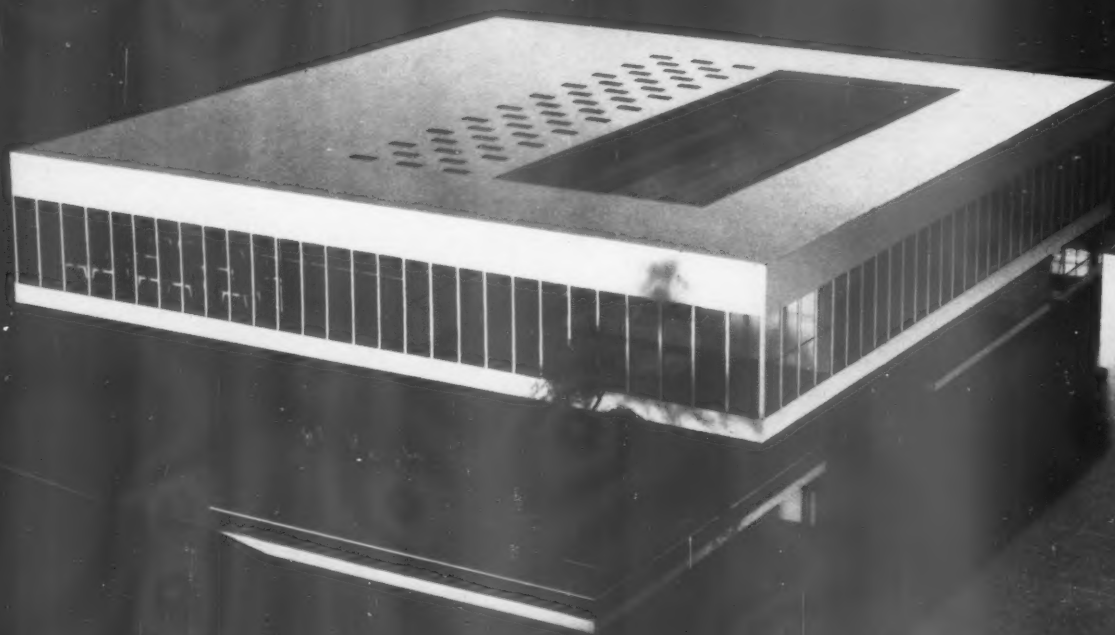


Aerial view of the whole university development scheme. The library, illustrated here, is on the left.

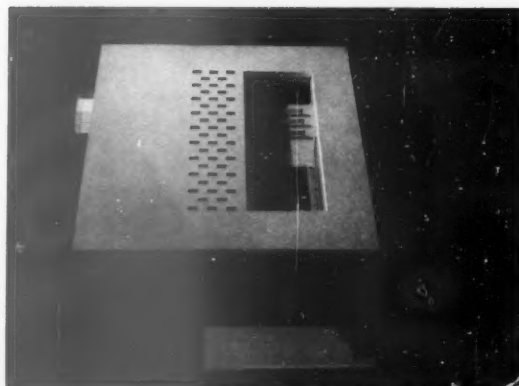
general reading room, looking north, west and south over Weston Park, is entered through the book store; the others, and the catalogue rooms, surround the top-lit central hall. The second floor has staff rooms and the plenum plant. The four-tier basement book stack is constructed independently of the main frame of the building so that it can be built in stages as the demand for book space increases.

Up to first-floor level construction is reinforced concrete, because of the extensive retaining walls required by the sloping site and

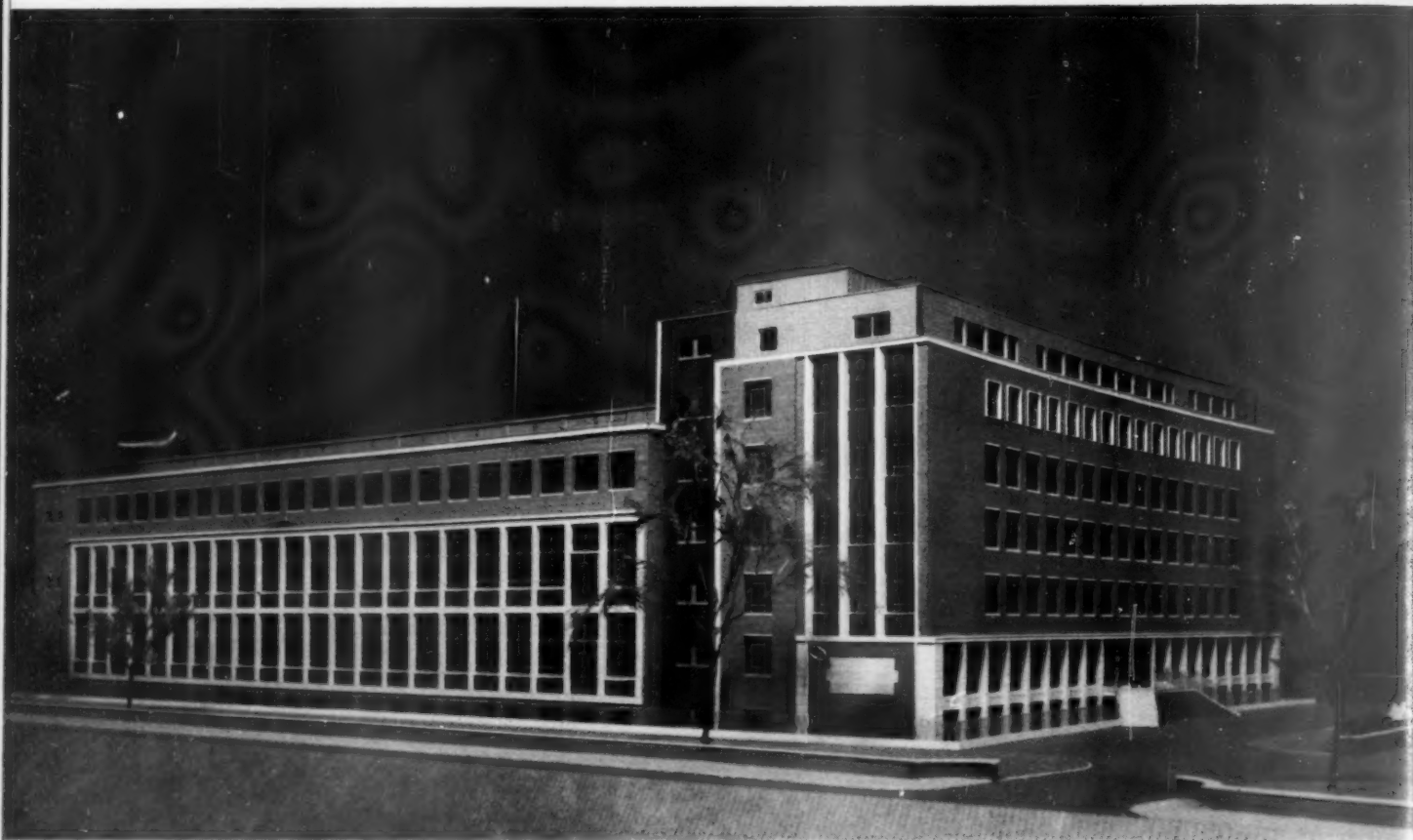
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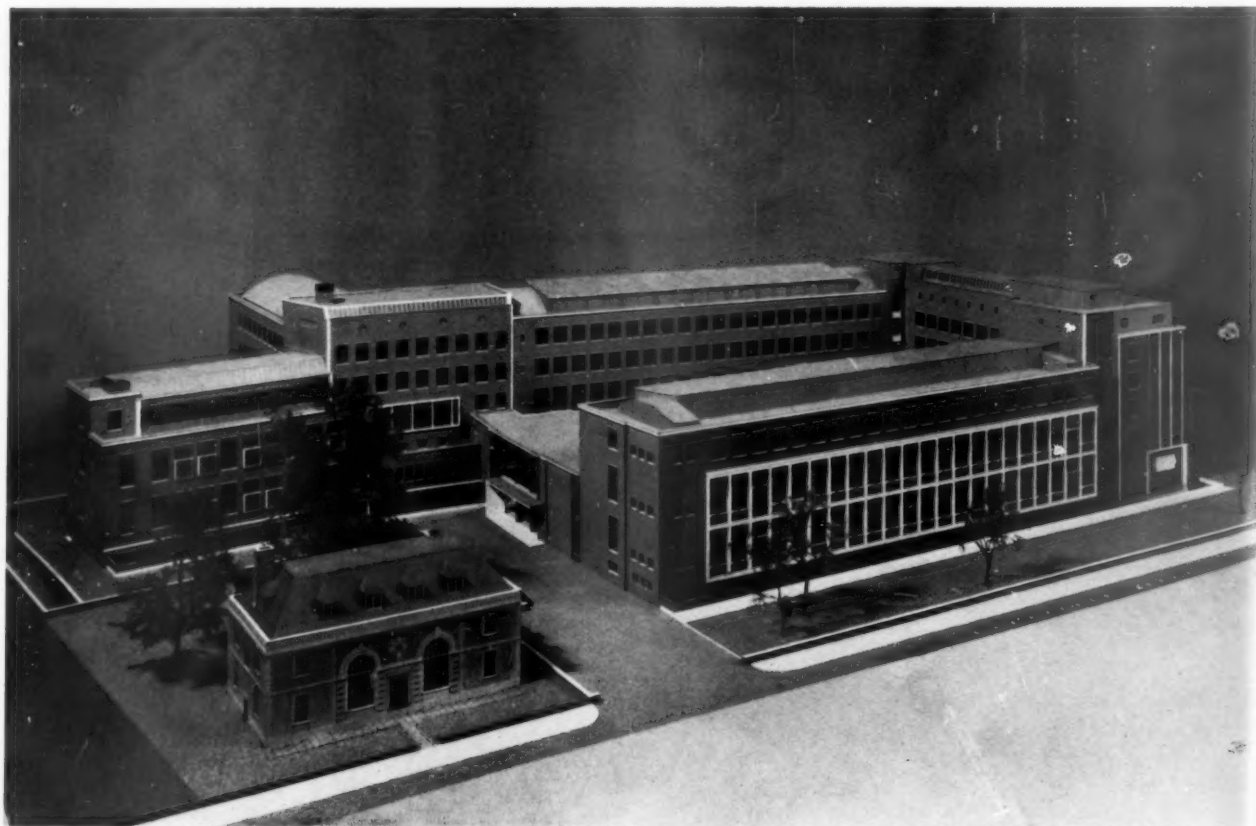
Sheffield University library: top, the entrance front; centre, view from existing university buildings; right, view from above showing top lighting of central hall.



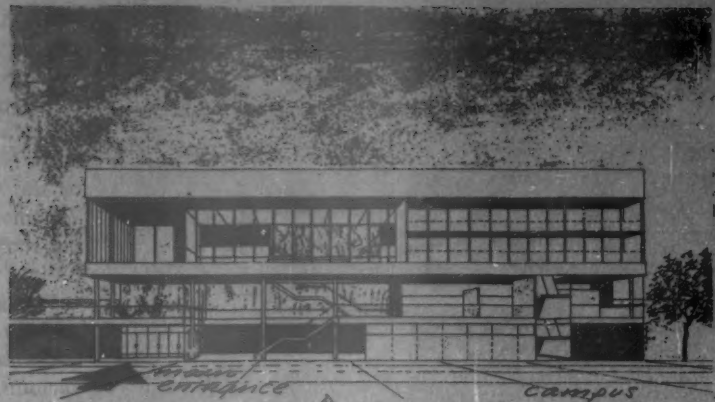
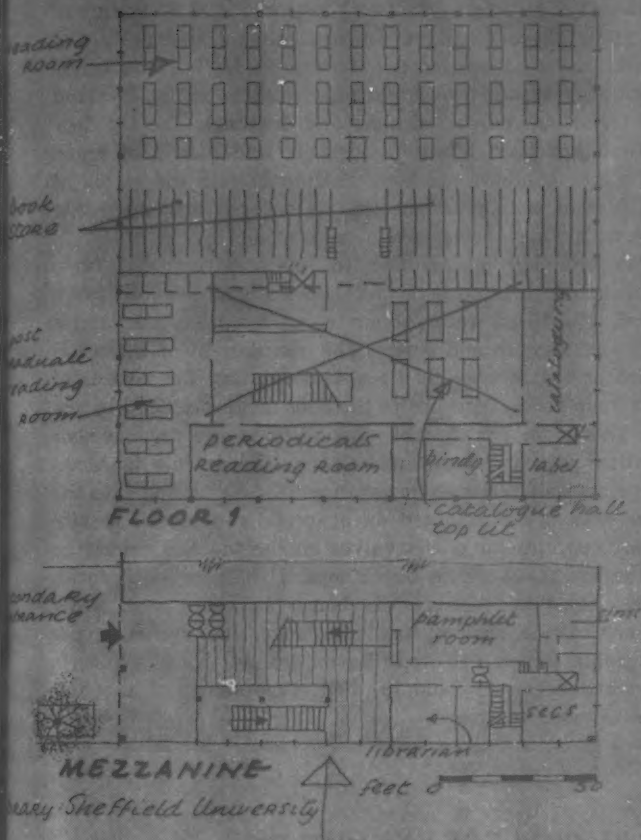
7. EDUCATIONAL



Chemistry laboratories at Cambridge: above, main frontage to Lensfield Road; below, the whole scheme seen from above.



continued from page 44]



the depth of the basement book stack. Above, because of the greater spans required, a steel frame was preferred. Lattice girders span the general reading room, allowing space between the floor and a false ceiling for the ducts of the air-conditioning system. Below first-floor level the east (or campus) elevation is partly glazed and the other three faced with random-coursed Darley Dale stone. Above, each elevation has curtain walls of prefabricated metal with bronze mullions, with clear or obscured glass panels. At roof level is a horizontal band of polished granite. The halls on ground and mezzanine floors are paved with travertine and the walls panelled in hardwood. The staircase and first-floor catalogue rooms have a patterned floor of hardwood strip and marble, and walls veneered in hardwood. The reading room floors are of cork tiles. Shelving in the book stack is of the adjustable cantilevered metal bracket type, and in the reading room of pressed metal with solid ends.

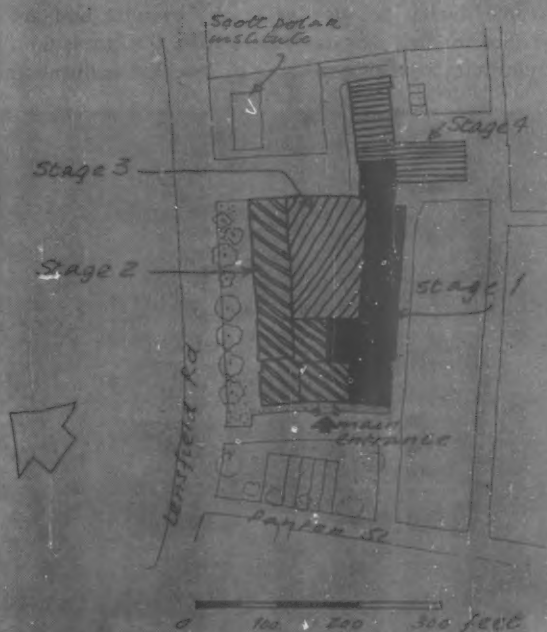
Construction will begin in the autumn of this year.

CHEMISTRY LABORATORIES: CAMBRIDGE

Easton and Robertson

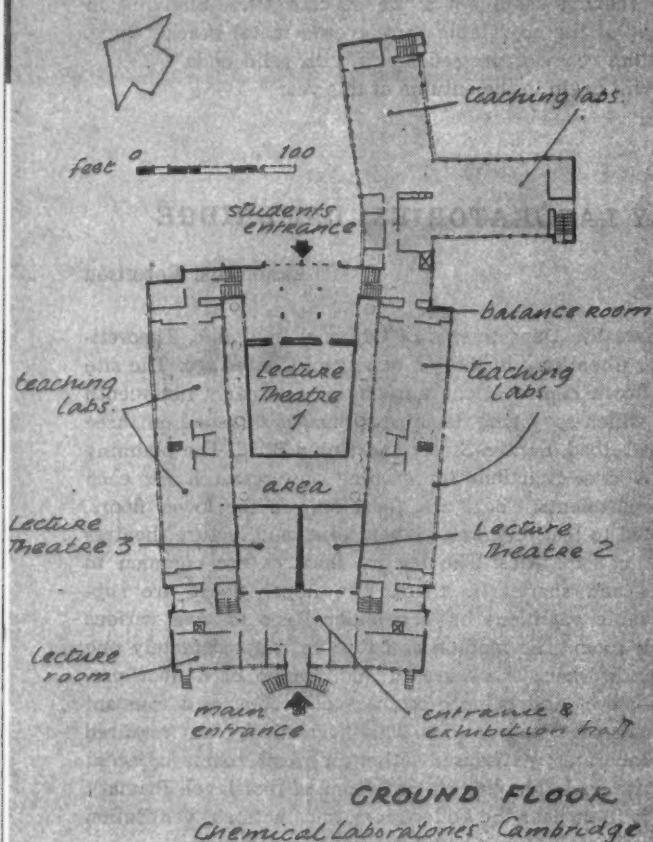
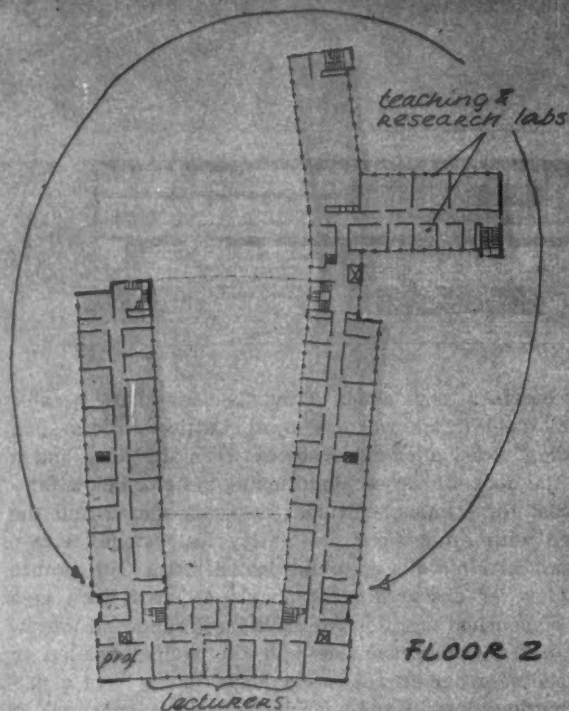
To accommodate the Departments of Organic, Inorganic, Theoretical and Physical Chemistry in the University of Cambridge. The site is south of the town centre in the gardens of two early nineteenth century houses which are being demolished, and is bounded on three sides by Lensfield Road, Panton Street and Union Road. The planning provides for the dual functions of teaching and research for each of the above departments. There are, therefore, on the lower floors, which are devoted to teaching, large laboratories and lecture theatres of varying seating capacities. The lecture theatres are common to all departments and shared by them. The upper floors are subdivided by movable partitions on a modular basis to give various sizes of research room. The module is 8 ft. 3 in., approximately one to each research worker. There are in addition on each floor preparation rooms, stores and balance rooms; cold rooms and constant temperature rooms are also provided. The mechanical plant required to service the laboratory is housed either in plant rooms adjacent to the boiler-house, or in the main plant room at roof level. Primary servicing plant is in or near the boiler-room, and the main ventilation equipment in the roof. There is an underground cycle park.

The building is steel framed on reinforced concrete strip foundations. The work below ground level is protected by asphalt tanking. The main laboratory wings have no internal columns, the floor trusses spanning the 45 ft. width. This was done to eliminate columns on the lower floors so that the large teaching laboratories were unobstructed, and above to give a greater flexibility of internal sub-



SITE PLAN Chemistry Labs. Cambridge

7. EDUCATIONAL



division. Wall piers are of composite steel and concrete construction to reduce the amount of structural steelwork required (the building was designed in 1951). These piers are finished fairface internally and left unplastered. External walling is otherwise in 13½ in. solid brickwork faced with hand-made brown Buckinghamshire bricks. Portland stone is used for string courses, cornices and dressings. The top floor of the west end has been faced in quartzite and panels of green Westmorland slate. Windows are steel casements, and the whole of the roof, which is of wood-wool sheeting, is covered in copper. The ceilings to the main wings incorporate panel heating.

The services provided, in addition to inlet, extract and fume cupboard ventilation, are normal and boosted supplies of water, hot water service, distilled water, steam, compressed air, mechanical vacuum, town gas, oxygen and waste. The distribution of these has been simplified as far as possible by accommodating the horizontal runs from the main rising positions in the floor depth provided by the steel trusses. This gives considerable flexibility in the arrangement of outlet positions which in turn are based on the module in accordance with the over-all sub-division into rooms. After rising into the rooms, the services are distributed on a specially designed service rack, which incorporates the outlet valves on the top and cantilever brackets to support the working bench tops. The underbench furniture therefore forms no part of the bench structure and, being designed in accordance with a standard range, the various types are interchangeable. Bench tops are in Burma teak.

Structural work began in January, 1952. Completion of the first stage is due in October this year.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE: KEIGHLEY

Hubert Bennett (West Riding County Architect)

In the town square of Keighley—a 19th Century industrial town specialising in textiles and precision machinery for textile production. The site was formerly occupied by a chapel. The existing technical college is grossly overcrowded and the new building is designed to accommodate the whole of the engineering department as well as related subjects in order to relieve pressure on space in the old building and provide for its future expansion or reconstruction. It serves 3,000 students aged 15 years and upwards, most of whom attend part-time during the day or in the evening and are released from their jobs for this purpose. Apart from the curriculum the College also undertakes advisory work (e.g., machine calibration



and metallurgical analysis) for local industry.

The small area of the site demanded a five-storey building. In order to keep within local height regulations the ground floor is placed at the crypt level of the old chapel and the first floor thus comes four feet above the pavement. This difference in level is used to provide clerestory lighting for the ground floor, which extends the full width of the site. The upper floors, however, are restricted to a building line 10 ft. back from the site boundary. The resulting ground-floor projection is roofed over at pavement level and used for storage and services. The ground and first floors are devoted to engineering, the second floor to ancillary subjects and building trades, the third floor to mechanical drawing, science and commercial subjects, and on the top floor are the 2,500 sq. ft. (assembly hall) kitchen, students' common room, library and further rooms for commercial subjects. Main meals are served by trolley in the assembly hall, which is also designed for public letting. The common room is used for light meals and snacks and can serve, with the library, as an ancillary space to the assembly hall on social occasions. The only rooms which face south on to the busy town square are the administration group on the ground floor, whose windows are double glazed, and the library at the top of the building. Access to the building is on the south and west of the first floor for staff and students and on the north for goods, which are delivered via a loading bay to a hoist for service to all floors, or to the ground and first floors by means of an overhead travelling gantry.

The building has mass concrete foundations with tanked brick retaining walls below ground level. The rigid steel frame is based on a 13-ft. square grid and encased in concrete. Floors are *in situ* hollow tile and precast concrete. Roofs (except for the assembly hall roof which is woodwool slab) are similar. The cavity walls have an outer leaf of 4in. local sandstone, carried floor by floor on the steel frame. Windows are metal with steel panel infilling below cill level. Ceilings are 2 in. plaster in which heating coils are embedded.

Construction is in two phases: the first three floors started in December, 1952, and are complete; the last two are now beginning and the building should be finished by mid-1956.

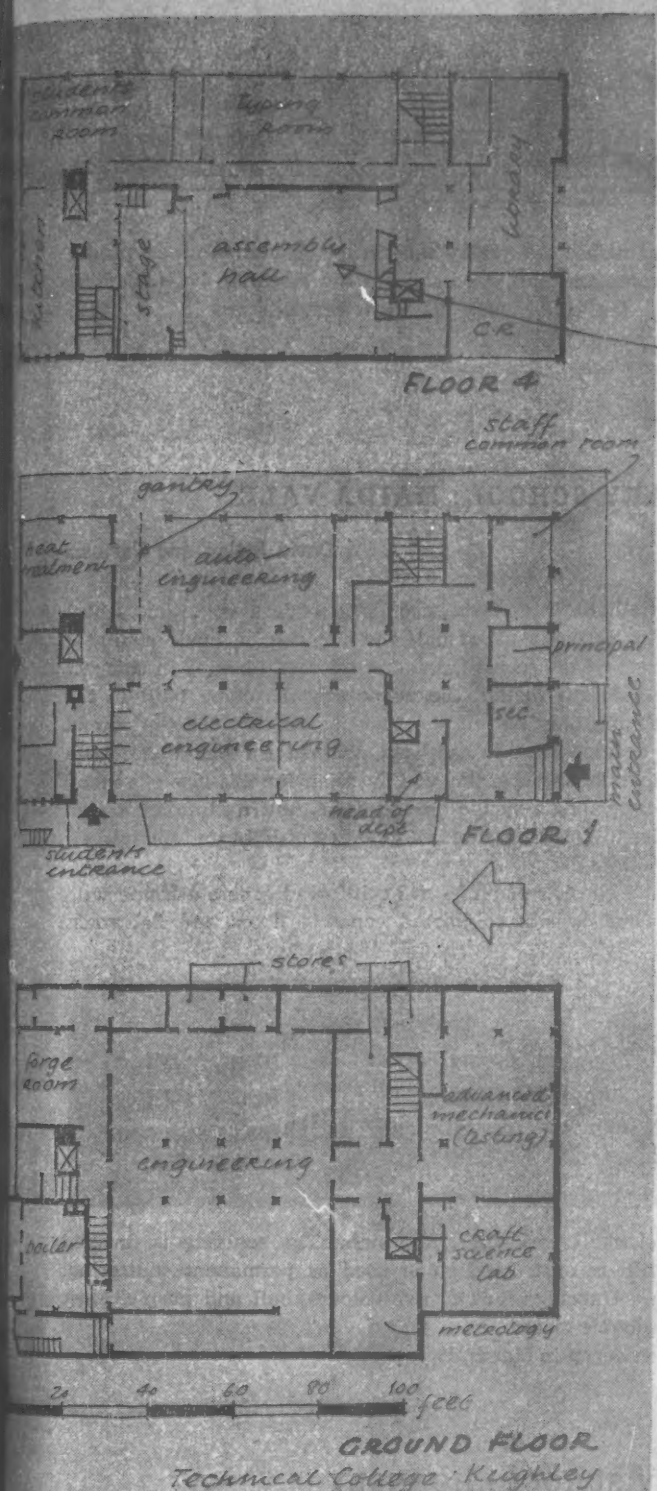
The following senior members of the County Architect's staff have been concerned with the design:—W. T. C. Walker, Deputy; A. Robinson, Chief Assistant; I. M. Hindle, Senior Assistant. Structural engineering consultants: Andrews, Kent and Stone. Electrical engineering consultants: Hoare, Lea and Partners. Quantity surveyor: Rex Proctor.

PRIMARY SCHOOL : KENSINGTON

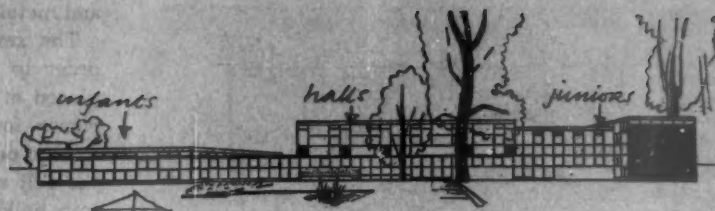
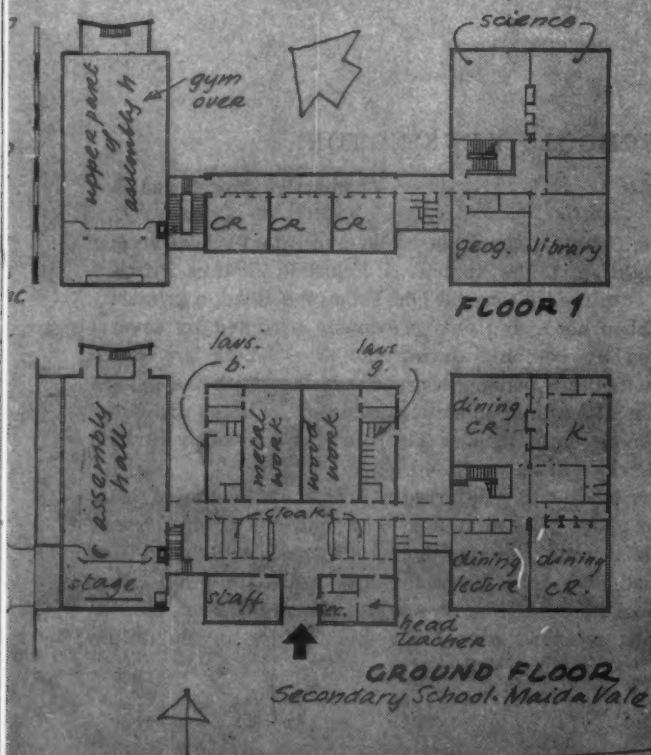
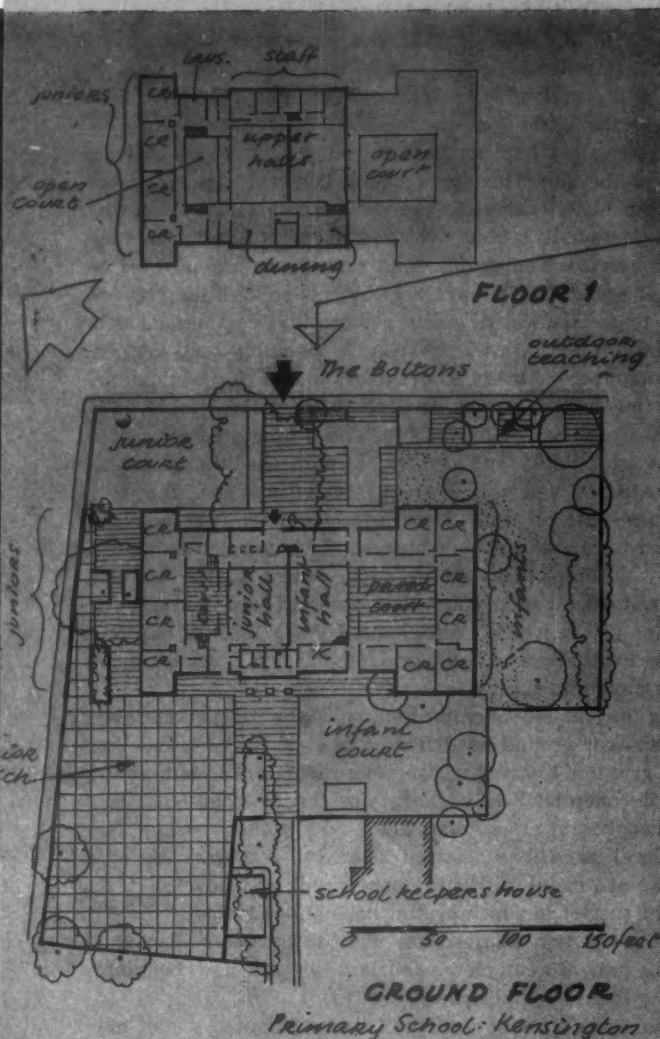
Chamberlin, Powell and Bon

For the London County Council: a junior and infant school accommodating 560 children, to be known as Bousfield County Primary School. The site is in the Boltons, off Old Brompton Road, a primarily residential neighbourhood, and was previously occupied by several houses, destroyed by bombing during the war. There are many standing trees, which are being preserved, together with the garden of one of the houses. A war-time static water tank is being converted into a small open-air amphitheatre. The site was previously divided by a public road, which has been closed.

Construction is brick and reinforced concrete up to ground level and steel frame above. The first floor and roof are timber beams supported on steel joists, the roof being insulated with wood-wool slabs and finished with felt. External panel walls are filled either with a dark brown sand-faced brick, a white glazed brick or coloured glass. All opening windows are of the sliding type in aluminium



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frames. Floor finishes are quarry tiles in the insulation areas, plastic in the classrooms and hardwood strip in the assembly halls. Central heating is by fan convectors. All main services are in accessible under-floor ducts.

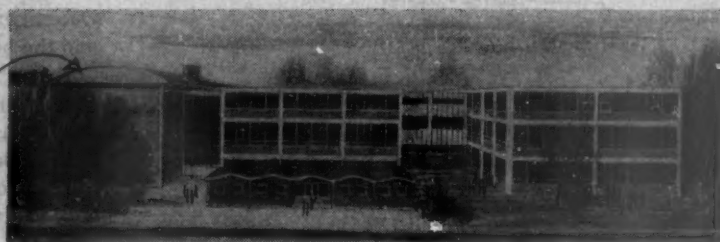
Work on the school began in May, 1954.

SECONDARY SCHOOL: MAIDA VALE

David Stokes and Partners

A Roman Catholic three-form secondary modern voluntary school for boys and girls. Only about half the site can be made available for some years, and the school has therefore been planned in compact form in three storeys so that the whole school can be built in the first stage, leaving only one of the two playgrounds for the second stage of the development. It has been planned (in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Education for this size of school) as a built-over rectangle on the ground floor, growing into an H-plan above, in order to get the maximum quantity of light and air into all parts of the building.

The structure consists of an *in situ* reinforced concrete frame with brick panels and *in situ* reinforced concrete floors and flat roofs,



with a barrel vault over the gymnasium. The concrete is finished externally with reconstructed stone used as permanent shuttering. The bricks are Uxbridge flint of two colours, buff and purple. Most windows are double glazed.

Construction began in March, 1954.

PRIMARY SCHOOL: HORNSEY

H. T. Cadbury-Brown

The site of the Hornsey Lane County Primary School (for the London County Council) was formerly occupied by four Victorian houses and contains a number of fine trees. It is about two acres in area and falls 25 ft. from west to east. The school will provide places for 280 infants and 440 juniors and is planned in three units: a four-storey junior classroom block with entrances at first-floor level from Hornsey Lane, a two-storey infants' classroom block with access from Ashmount Road and with open-air teaching terraces on the first

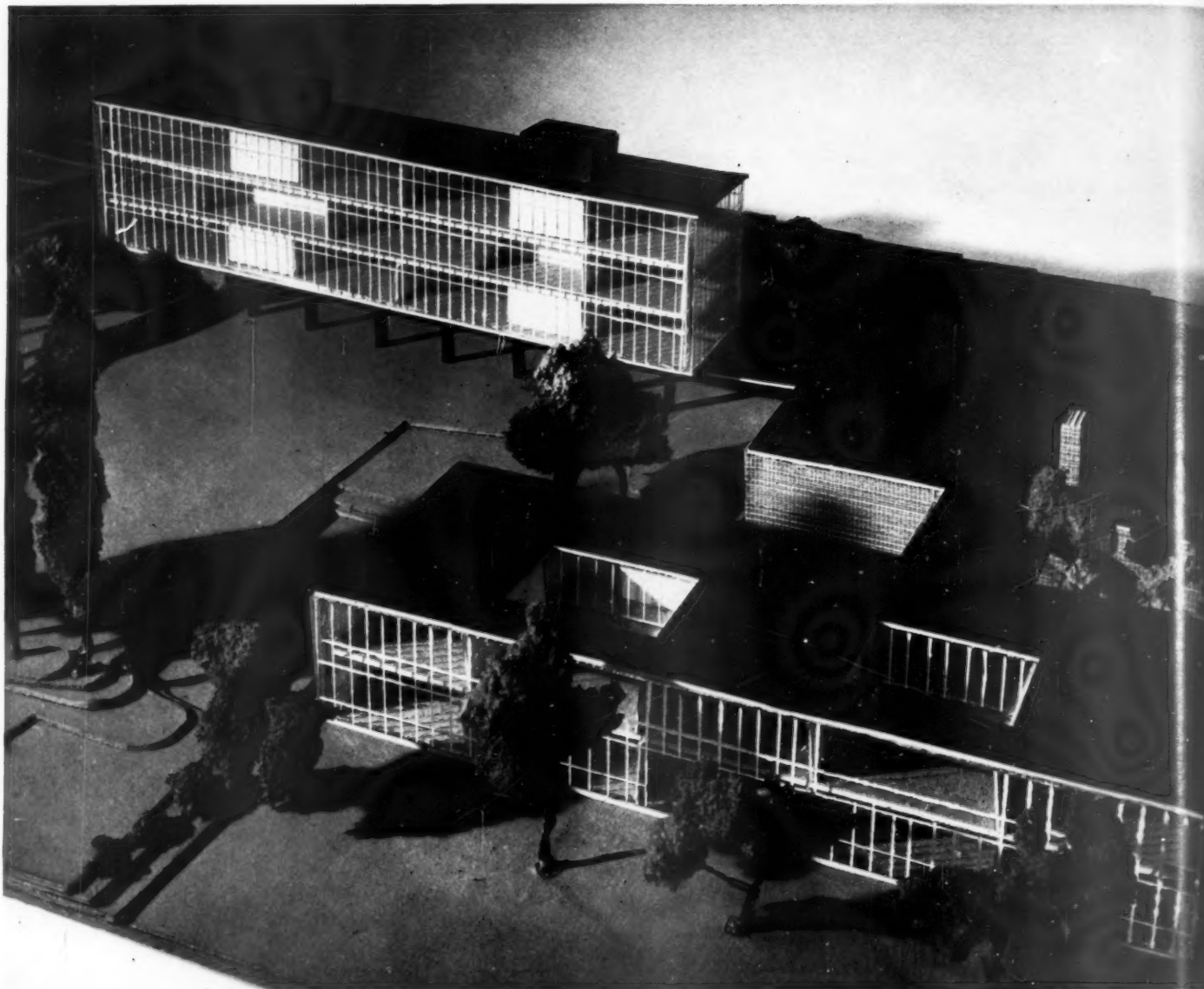
[continued on page 58]



Primary school in Kensington, by Chamberlin, Powell and Bon, standing among trees in what were once the gardens of bombed houses. Above, from the east (the infants' side is on the left); right, from the north-west.

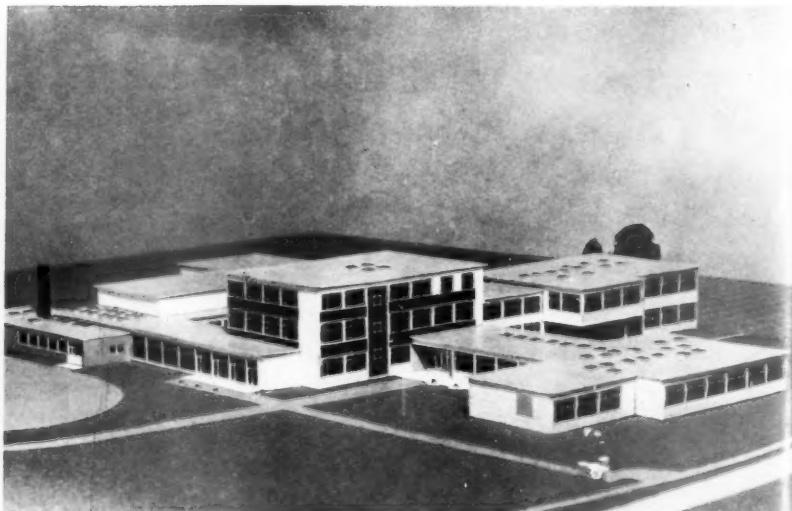
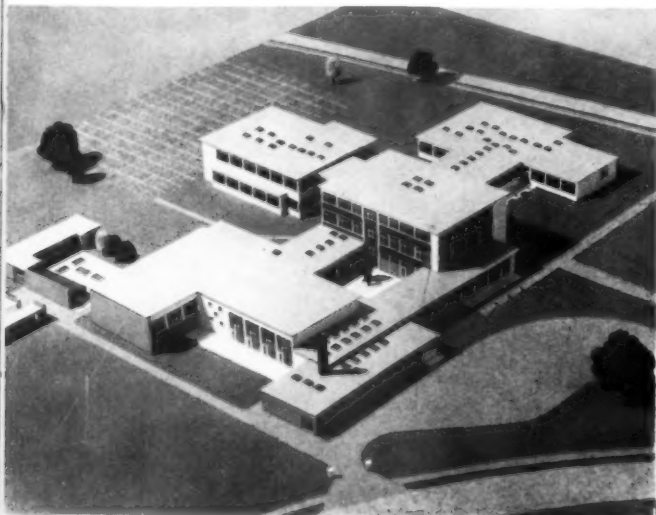


7. EDUCATIONAL

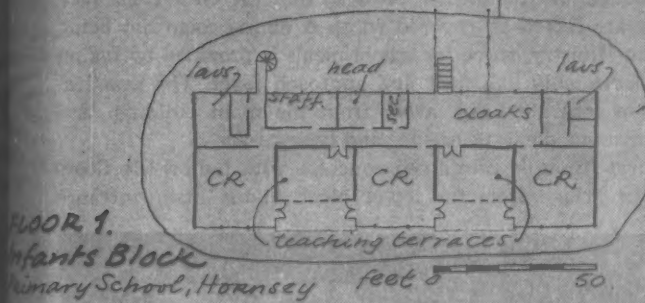
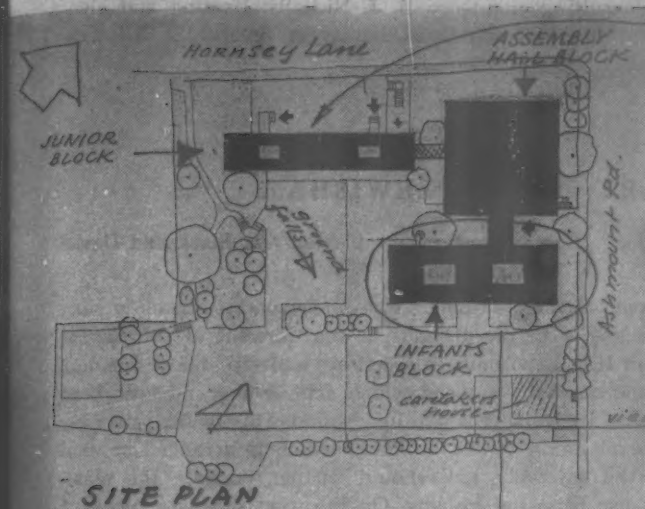


Above, primary school at Hornsey, by T. H. Cadbury Brown: in the background the four-storey junior classroom block; in the foreground the infants' classroom block with open-air teaching terraces on the first floor.

Below, secondary school, Great Baddow, by the Essex County Architect: the left-hand picture shows the central court linked with the assembly hall.



continued from page 50]



floor, and an assembly hall block containing the kitchen and dining accommodation.

The building has bored pile foundations and is mainly of light steel frame construction on an 8 ft. 3 in. grid faced with glazed curtain walling and panels of brickwork. The upper three floors of the junior block are entirely glazed. A special pressed metal eaves capping has been designed for use with the glazed curtain walling. It is also used, in conjunction with a steel fascia, over the panels of brickwork.

Construction began in November, 1954. Quantity surveyor: E. C. Harris and Partners. Consulting engineer: Bolton, Hennessey and Partners. Heating consultant: H. J. Knox.

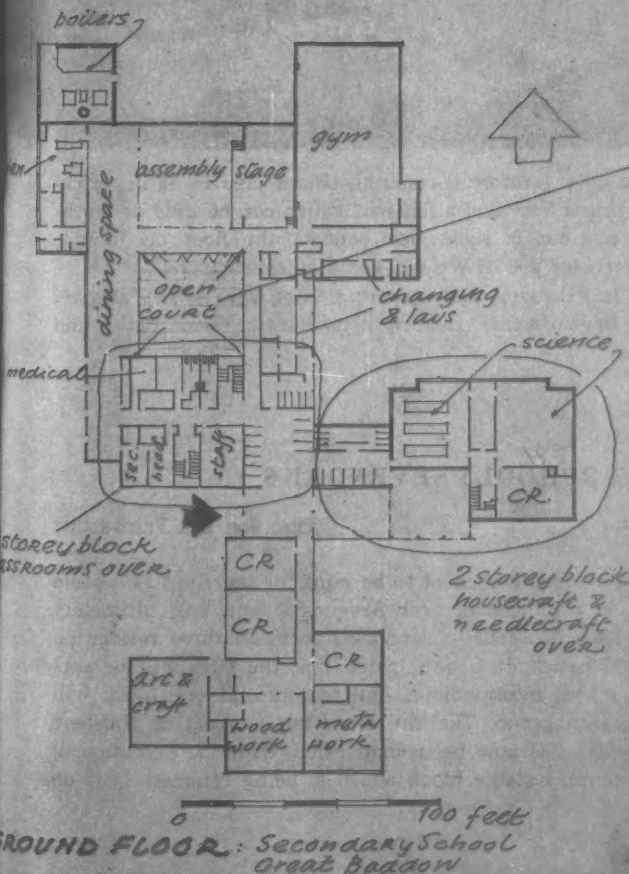
SECONDARY SCHOOL: GREAT BADDOW, ESSEX

Harold Conolly (County Architect)

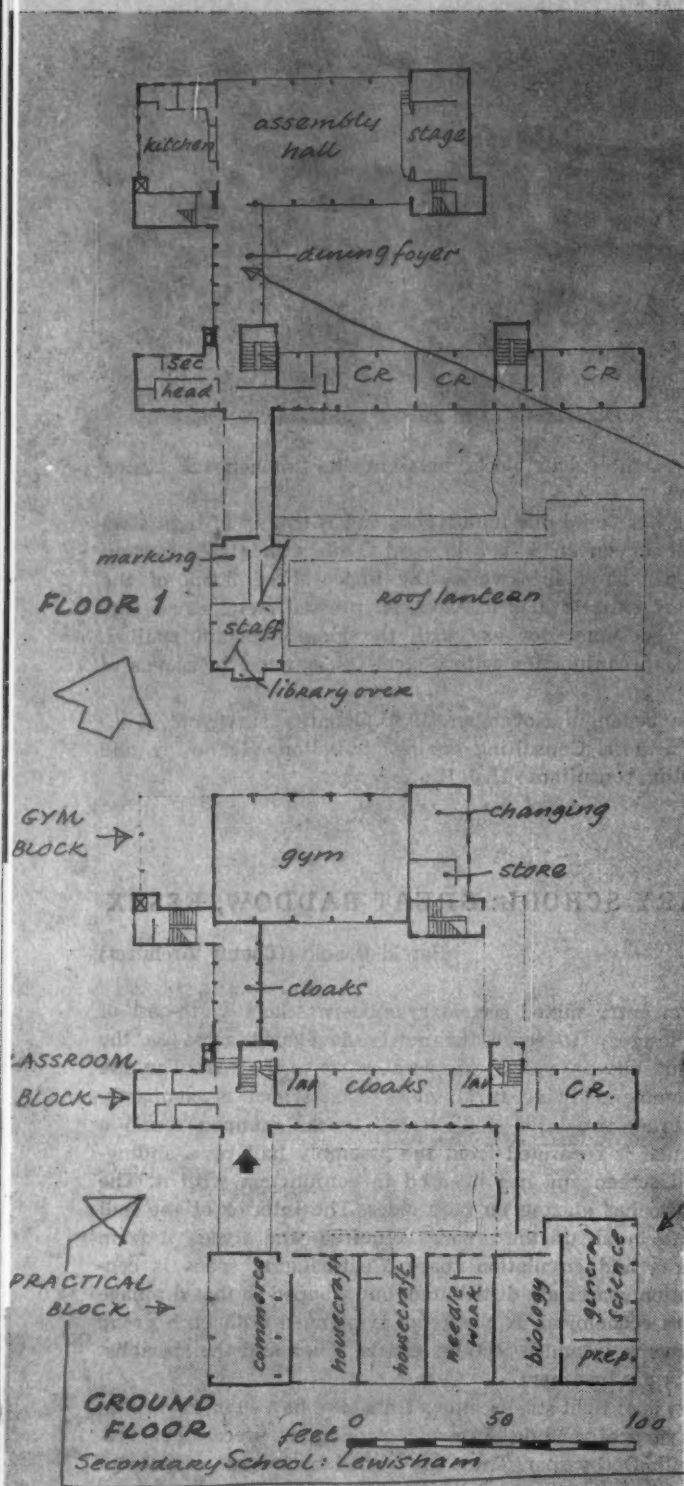
A three-form entry mixed secondary modern school south-east of Chelmsford, designed to serve the newly developed areas on the outskirts of that city as well as the rural areas to the east. The site is flat but commands wide rural views. The school is compactly planned in three- two- and single-storey blocks grouped round a courtyard which is separated from the assembly hall by a sliding-folding glazed screen and can be used in conjunction with it. The dining area also has glazing on both sides. The interior of the hall has curtains to break up the area as required, and screen it from the dining area and circulation space. Coat-hanging space is centralized. Ablution spaces are distributed, but grouped so that drainage and sluices are economical. A classroom is planned with each group of specialist rooms, in which lectures can be given and the specialist rooms freed for use by others.

Construction is of light steel sections framed to fit a 40 in. horizontal and a 24 in. vertical module. External cladding is precast concrete slabs faced with Derby spar. These are varied by the use of painted asbestos panels, mahogany boarding and yellow facing bricks for the assembly hall, gymnasium and three-storey block. The inner leaf of external walls, and the internal walls, are of plaster panels filled with foamed plaster where required for sound insulation. These panels also provide fire protection for the stanchions. Roofs are formed of reinforced wood-wool slabs spanning 6 ft. 8 in. between beams. Ceilings are precast slabs hung from bearers, and where top lighting is required, a metal shaft is sunk through the roof space with a timber frame to take a sheet of armoured glass. Each shaft is designed to take black-out blinds and a heating coil to prevent down draughts.

Work began last summer. Assistant architect in charge: M. McP.



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Crammond. Consulting engineer: B. J. Nicholls. Heating and electrical engineer: G. R. Hedingham. Quantity surveyors: E. C. Harris and Partners.

SECONDARY SCHOOL: LEWISHAM

Clayton and Black and Daviel

A three-stream Roman Catholic secondary modern school to take 450 girls. The site is in the grounds of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Belmont Hill, Lewisham, in a densely built-up area of London, bounded on the north by a wood which acts as a sound absorbent to the railway in the cutting which lies behind. This feature strongly influenced the planning of the building, which is arranged so that the bulk of the assembly hall should further insulate the classrooms from noise from the railway. On the west side is a block of flats. The buildings are planned in units so that the classrooms face the sun. They are linked by covered ways. A dining room not being allowed by the Ministry, space for school meals is provided by taking in part of the assembly hall floor and approach foyer. The practical rooms are in a separate block away from the main building, and include dressmaking, domestic science and typing rooms.

The structural frame is reinforced concrete with hollow-tile floors and stairs. The bridge from the lower block to the main entrance



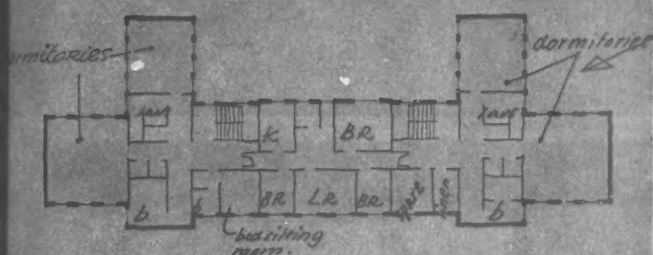
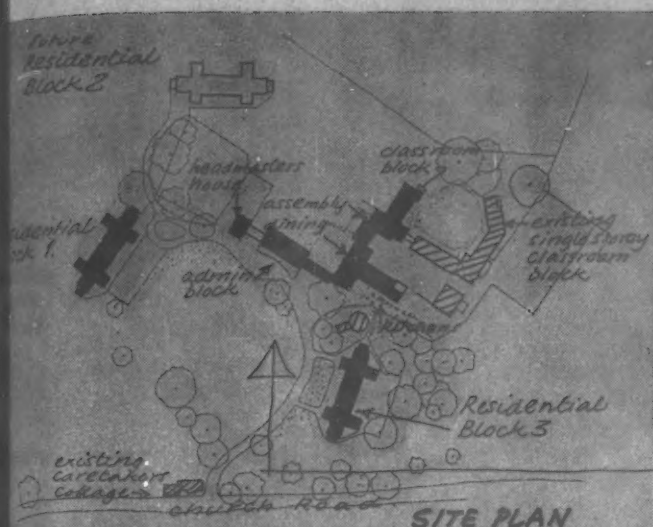
consists of two deep reinforced concrete beams clad in $\frac{1}{2}$ in. brickwork and carrying a floor and a flat roof which can be used as teaching space. A corridor is suspended beneath the floor on tubular hangers. Roof trusses are of welded bent-bar construction.

Work began in February, 1954. Architect in charge: J. R. F. Daviel (assistant: B. Brownsword). Heating consultants: Oscar Faber and Partners.

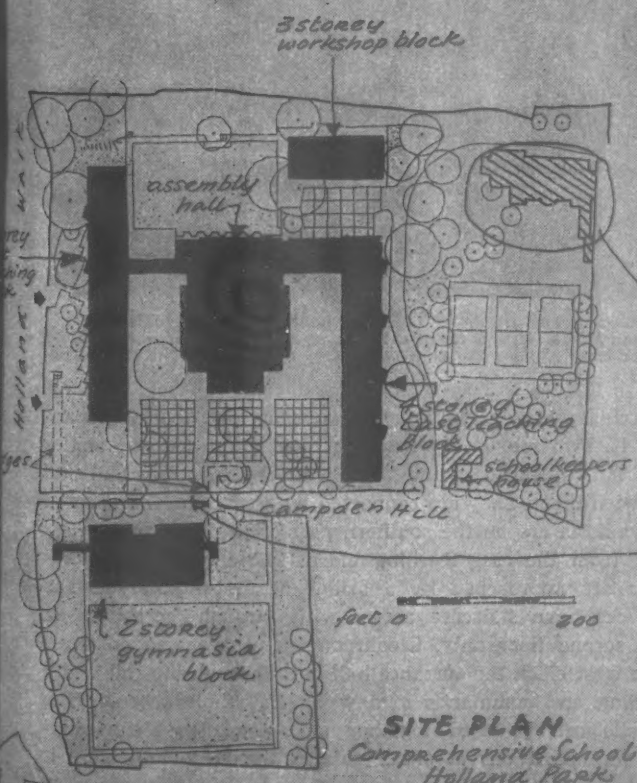
BOARDING SCHOOL: SEVENOAKS

Pite, Son and Fairweather

The first new residential school to be built for the Kent Education Committee. It is at Halstead, near Sevenoaks, and will ultimately accommodate 180 educationally subnormal boys in three residential blocks housing 60 each. It is anticipated that the boys will be subdivided into juniors, intermediates and seniors and one block will be allotted to each group. The site is in the grounds of Halstead Place, all of which has now been demolished, with the exception of an eighteenth-century stable block which is being retained. It is on



FLOOR 1
Residential Block
Boarding School: Sevenoaks



SITE PLAN
Comprehensive School
Holland Park



high ground with fine trees. A disused burial ground on the site is not being disturbed.

In the first stage of construction the following accommodation is provided: two of the residential blocks; two self-contained flats for resident married staff and two bed-sitting rooms for unmarried staff; an administrative block containing offices, stores, sick bay and three bed-sitting rooms for female administrative staff; three separate dining rooms for junior, intermediate and senior boys; assembly hall and main kitchen with living quarters for the resident domestic staff. All ancillary accommodation now provided will ultimately serve the complete scheme. Classrooms provided in the existing buildings will be adequate for the first stage, and an additional classroom block will be added when the third residential block is built. Dormitories have been kept to a small size to suit the temperament of boys admitted to this type of school.

Construction is load-bearing brickwork with hollow-tile floors and timber roofs covered with pantiles. Internally finishes have been kept as simple as is compatible with the rough wear and tear they are likely to receive, with a view to keeping down cost.

Work on the site began in September, 1954. The architects worked in collaboration with the county architect, E. T. Ashley Smith. Quantity surveyors: D. R. Nolans and Co. Consulting engineers: Stinton Jones and Partners.

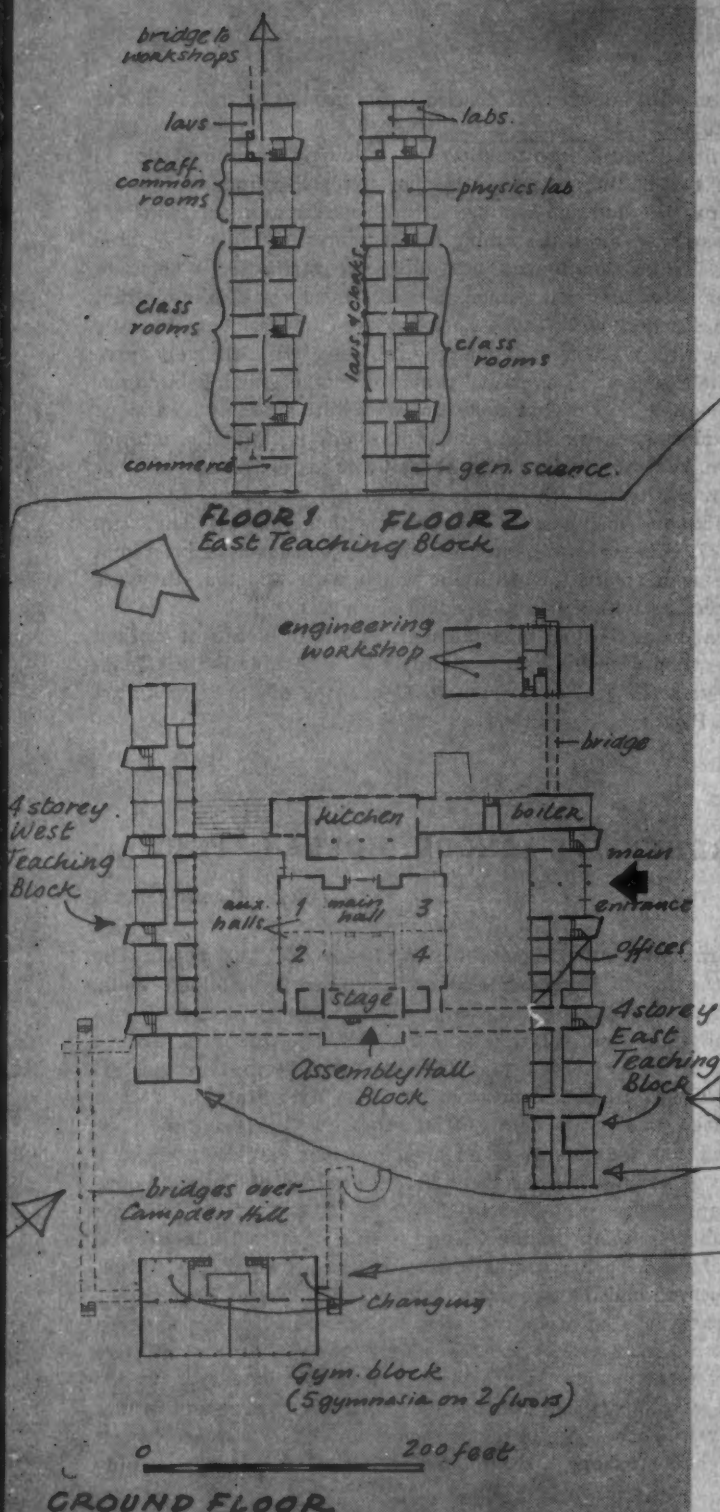
COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL: HOLLAND PARK

London County Council

A 13-form entry mixed comprehensive school for 2,160 pupils. The site, on the top of Campden Hill and bounded by Holland Walk, comprises the grounds of three large houses: Moray Lodge, Thorpe Lodge and Cam House. It has an area of nearly 8½ acres. Thorpe Lodge is to be preserved and used for sixth-form teaching. Its two-storey music room will become the school library and its kitchen an advanced housecraft centre. The other two houses are to be demolished but the fine trees in their gardens largely preserved, especially as groups. All the trees in the grounds of Thorpe Lodge and its gardens are to be preserved. The site is crossed by Campden Hill, a public footpath linking Campden Hill Road to Holland Park. In spite of the fact that it cuts in two an already small site, this is to be preserved and the two parts of the site linked by bridges.

The accommodation required was 43 general classrooms, seven study rooms, four music practice rooms, two history rooms, two geography rooms, seven science laboratories (with smaller rooms as advanced laboratories and preparation rooms, greenhouse and lecture room), seven arts and crafts rooms, seven housecraft and needlecraft rooms, eight workshops, a technical drawing office, a large assembly

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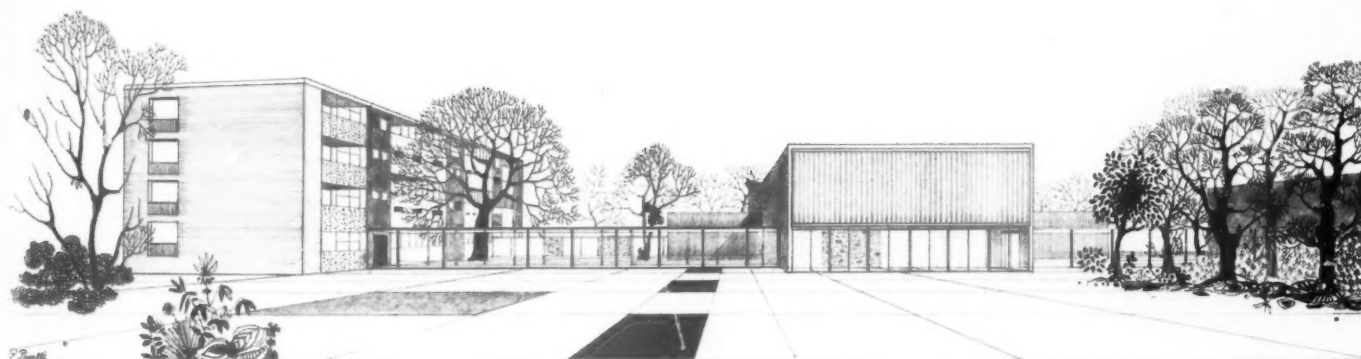
From the south-west and from the east. The public footpath crosses the top picture diagonally from left to right, and one of the bridges over it, leading to the first-floor level of the gymnasium can be seen on the left-hand side of the lower picture.

hall, four auxiliary halls and five gymnasia. The total teaching space is 87,470 sq. ft. Two four-storey teaching blocks run at right angles to Campden Hill, facing east and west, with the assembly hall and kitchen between them. They are connected by a corridor and covered way. The gymnasia are on the southern part of the site, approached under cover from the east teaching block. The three-storey workshops blocks are approached by a bridge at first-floor level. The teaching blocks have staircase access with through corridors on ground and second floor only. Cloakrooms, etc., are also on these floors. In the west block the entrance hall goes through the full width of the building and commands a view of the whole scheme. The assembly halls can be used together or separately. Electrically-operated sliding partitions at either side of the large hall close it

[continued on page 59]

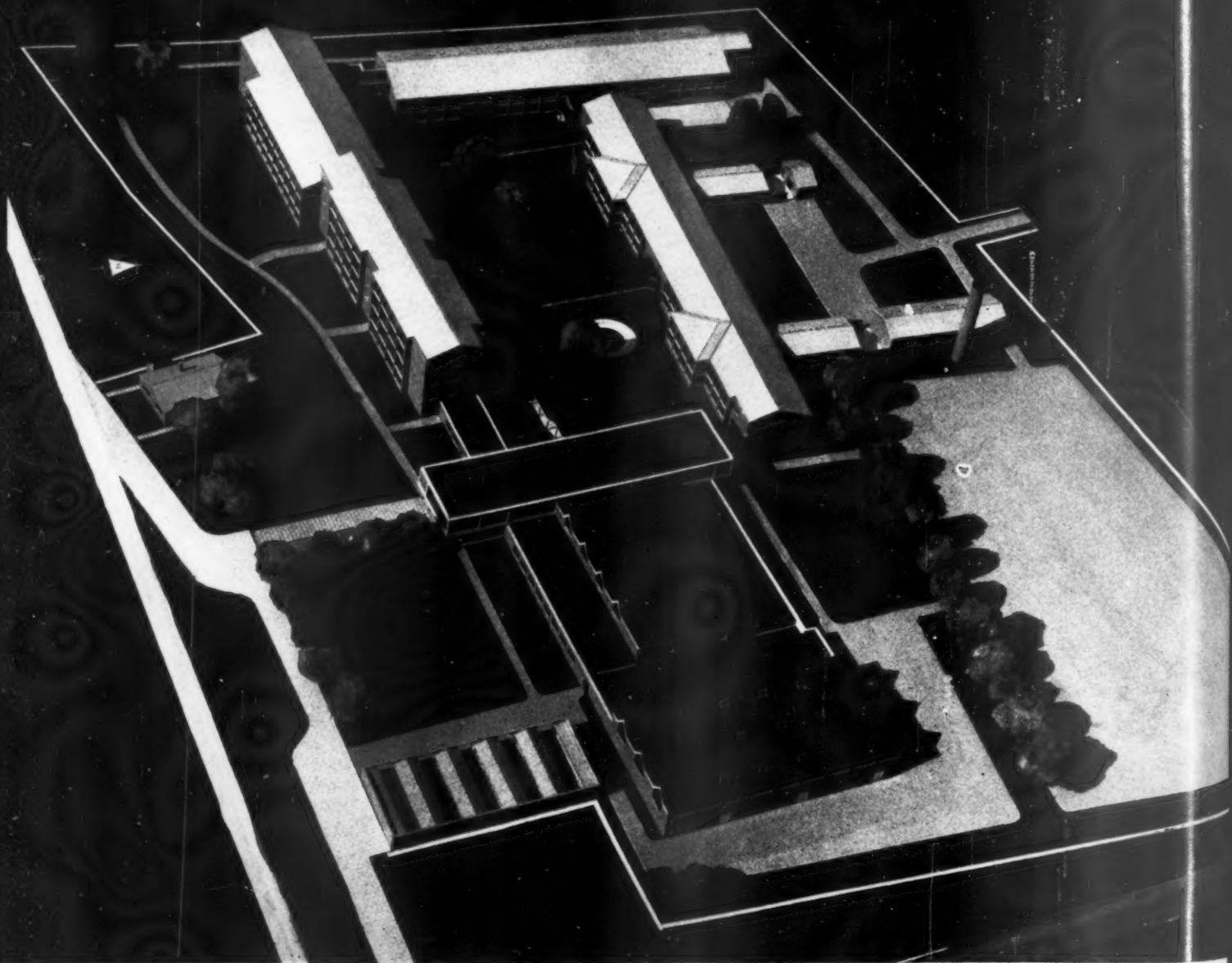
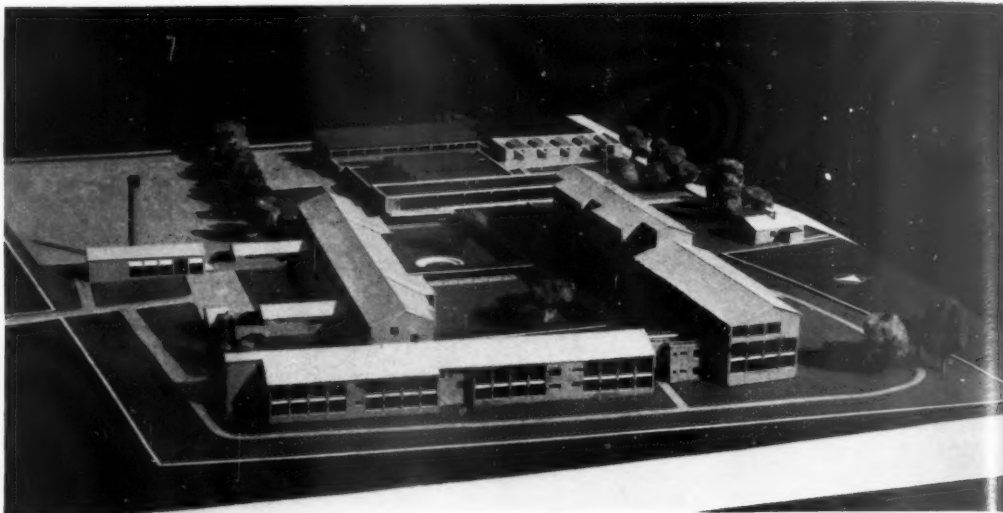


LCC comprehensive school at Holland Park: above, the west teaching wing from the south; below, looking across the courtyard from the south; bottom, looking westwards from the entrance.



7. EDUCATIONAL

*Comprehensive high school,
Lewisham: right, from the west;
below, from the south-east. The
assembly hall and gymnasium are
at the bottom of the picture and
the main classroom and science
blocks on the left.*



continued from page 56]

off from the halls on either side. They fold into the wing space of the stage and recesses in the small halls so that they are invisible when open. Manually-operated sliding-folding partitions divide the small halls from each other. All these partitions are soundproofed. Dining will take place in the small halls and the part of the large hall that is at the same level. The circulation space behind the stage in the large hall (which can be used for exhibitions) gives access to the first-floor music rooms, which can be used as green-rooms when stage performances take place in the hall. The large hall, with its gallery, seats 809. The five halls thrown together, including seats on the stage, seat 1,860.

Construction of teaching blocks and workshops is load-bearing brick walls supporting in situ concrete pot floors and roofs. Edge-beams forming walls below eills are reinforced concrete. Assembly halls, kitchen and gymnasium are reinforced concrete frame with load-bearing end walls in brick. The centre part of the main hall is spanned by steel trusses supporting wood-wool roof slabs on purlins. Concrete wall beams are faced with cast-stone slabs. Upper part of teaching blocks and assembly hall are faced with Portland stone. Top-hung steel windows are set in hardwood frames. Heating is by low-pressure hot water and radiators. Assembly halls have fan-operated convectors circulating warm air supplemented by pipe coils embedded in the floor.

Construction will begin in September of this year and the school will open three years later. Architect to the Council: J. L. Martin. Architect in charge: D. R. Stark.

COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL: LEWISHAM

Bridgwater and Shephard

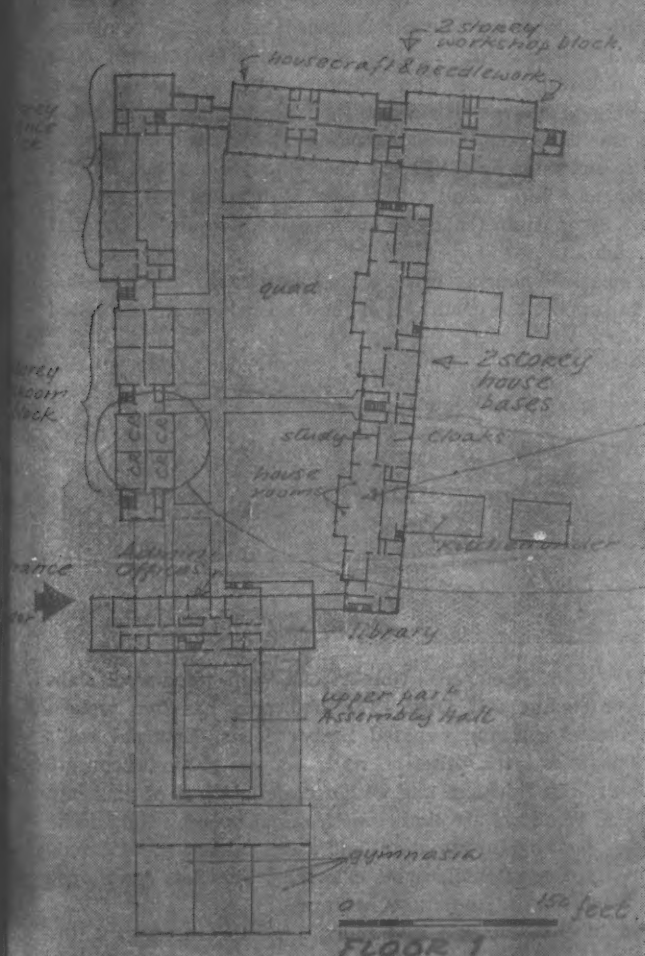
Mixed comprehensive high school for the London County Council, accommodating 1,680 pupils. The site is a former playing field surrounded by the back gardens of two-storey terrace houses on the Downham Estate with an opening of about 300 ft. to Launcelet Road, and a narrow access to the north. It is planned on the house base system. This aims to mitigate the disadvantages of so large a concentration of pupils by providing eight house bases for about 210 pupils each, to which the pupil is attached for the whole of his time at the school. Each house base contains a large room for assemblies, discussions and the activities of pupils' societies, a smaller study room and a room for the housemaster, together with cloakrooms and lockers. The large rooms can be thrown together to make four dining rooms, the whole being grouped in a two-storey block with two kitchens attached. To find room for these extra house rooms and yet to keep to an over-all floor space per pupil of 73 sq. ft., it was necessary to plan the rest of the accommodation as compactly as possible. Circulation space has been saved by using staircase access to groups of (four rooms) for all teaching spaces. These staircases are connected at ground level by covered ways across the quadrangle round which the whole school is built. Pupils will enter from Launcelet Road, passing under the administration block into the main quadrangle. Vehicles will enter from the north by a road giving access to boiler-house, kitchens and workshops. The house bases and workshops (two storeys) form the north and west sides of the quadrangle. The science block (three storeys), and the main classroom block (four storeys) the south side, while the east is closed by the assembly hall and its auxiliary halls with the three gymnasia behind. The administration block also contains the library, which has a balcony facing west down the length of the quadrangle.

Construction consists of load-bearing brick walls and piers carrying prestressed, precast concrete floors, and timber truss roofs covered



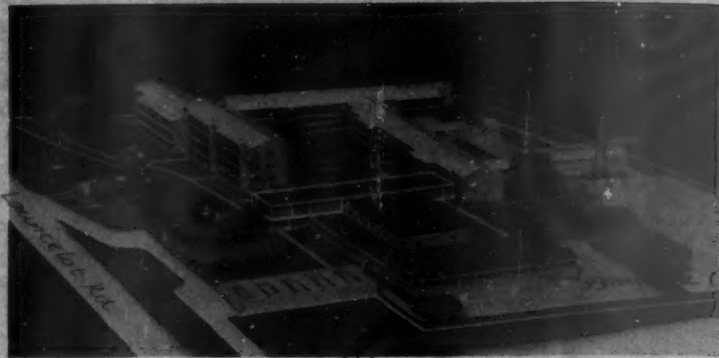
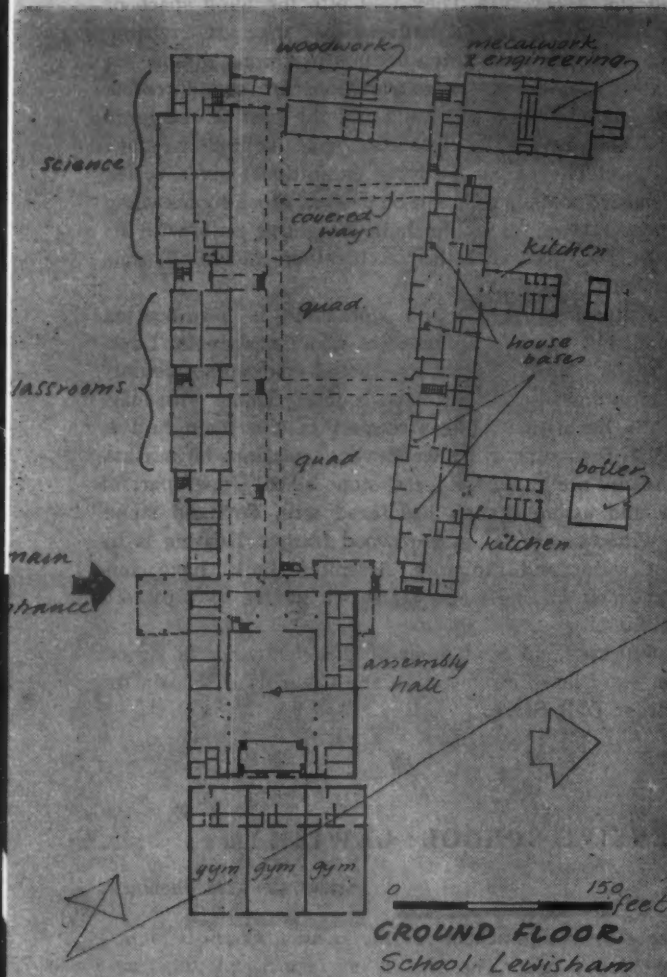
SITE PLAN

Comprehensive School - Lewisham



FLOOR 1

7. EDUCATIONAL



with corrugated aluminium sheeting. Walls are faced in London stock bricks with piers in Staffordshire blue bricks. The administration block sits over the entrance and foyer, and has a reinforced concrete frame. Windows are all of timber in a timber wall frame occupying the whole space between floor and ceiling, the space below cills being filled with wired cast glass with lightweight blocks behind.

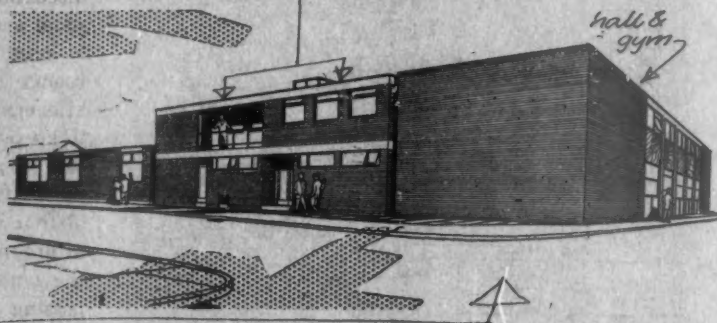
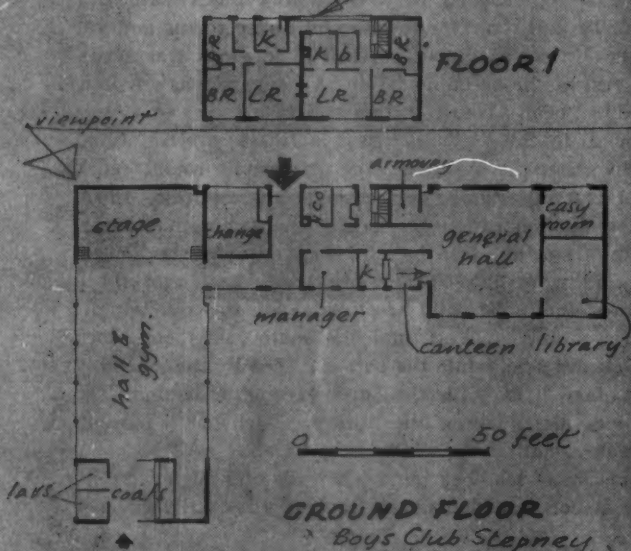
Construction will start in March, 1955. Chief assistant architect: G. Epstein.

BOYS' CLUB: STEPNEY

Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall

For the Haileybury Guild, replacing a smaller club which was on the same site and was bombed. The club at present is in an Army hut but some distance away. The site is part of the L.C.C. redevelopment area, and the adjacent sites are to be used for another club and possibly a health centre. The scheme provides club facilities, offices, canteen, etc., and two self-contained flats, one for the manager and one for the caretaker. Outside is an extensive area for drill (Army Cadets) and outdoor games. Provision had been made for the future addition of a larger hall with stage, to be used for performances and as a gymnasium (changing rooms for which are in the first stage of the scheme).

Construction is load-bearing brick with a reinforced concrete slab at first floor to support the partitions of the flats, which are unrelated



to ground-floor walls. Roofs are timber joist with wood-wool slabs and three-layer roofing felt finish. The clubroom has two welded steel lattice beams carrying exposed timber joists. External walls are of London stock brick. Interior walls on the ground floor are mostly London stocks, fairfaced and with occasional areas of plastered or painted brick. Windows are timber with metal opening lights. The club has central heating (to radiators) and a central hot-water supply from coke-fired basement boiler and calorifier. The flats have open fires with back boilers and immersion heaters.

Work began in October, 1954, and is expected to take six months.

8

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL

RESEARCH LABORATORIES: CHELTENHAM

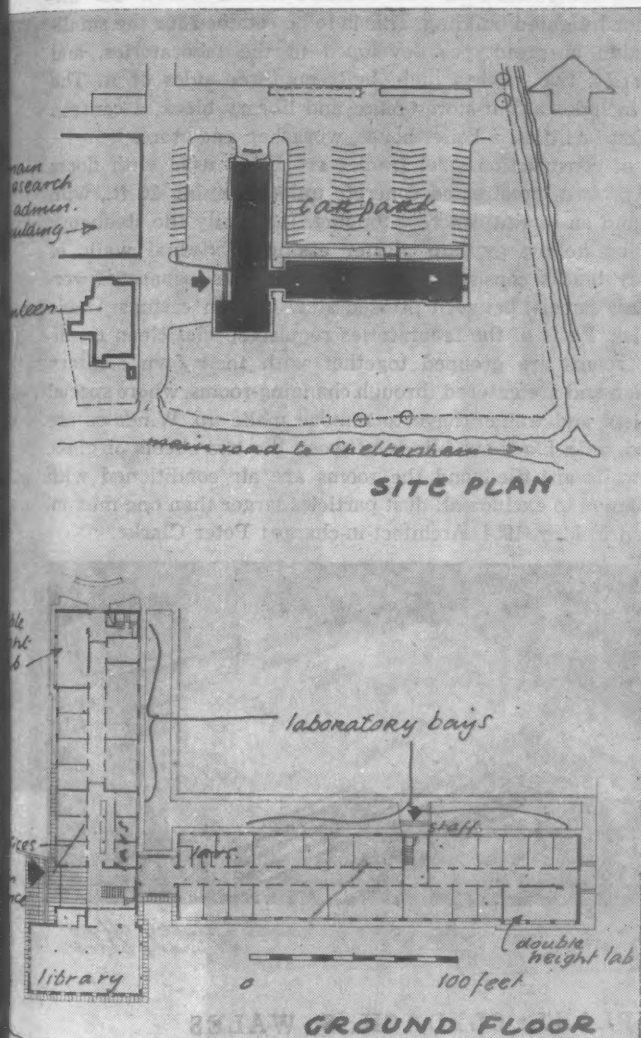
Easton and Robertson

For the National Coal Board; to house chemistry and physics departments, together with a further section to be known as the by-products department. There is an existing building where small-scale and large-scale experimental plant work is done. In this new building scientists and staff will do fundamental investigation on the application of modern chemical engineering techniques to the pretreatment of coal; the chemistry and physics of the changes introduced by these techniques; the kinetics of carbonization and fundamental physics of coke formation from coal in the plastic state; the formation of coal; the application of modern methods of solid state physics; the separation of impurities from fine coal and the surface chemistry and physics of the solids involved; the study of coal pyrolysis by modern methods of infra-red spectroscopy and other physical methods of analysis.

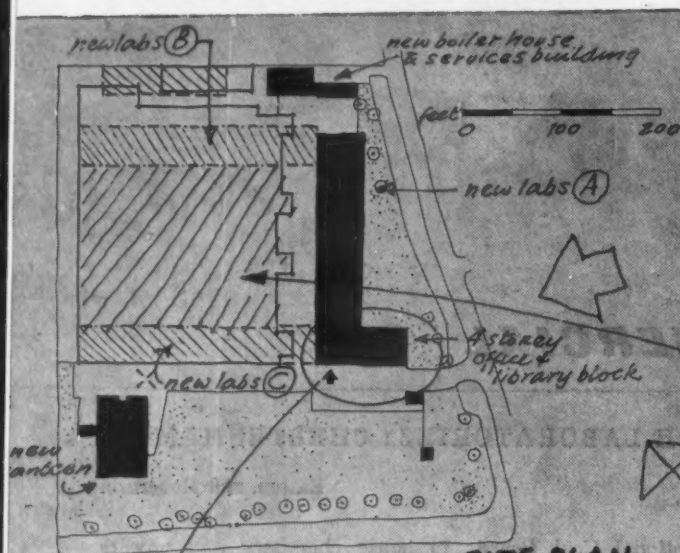
The site, at Stoke Orchard, is flat and in open country. Part of it is already occupied by existing research and workshop buildings,



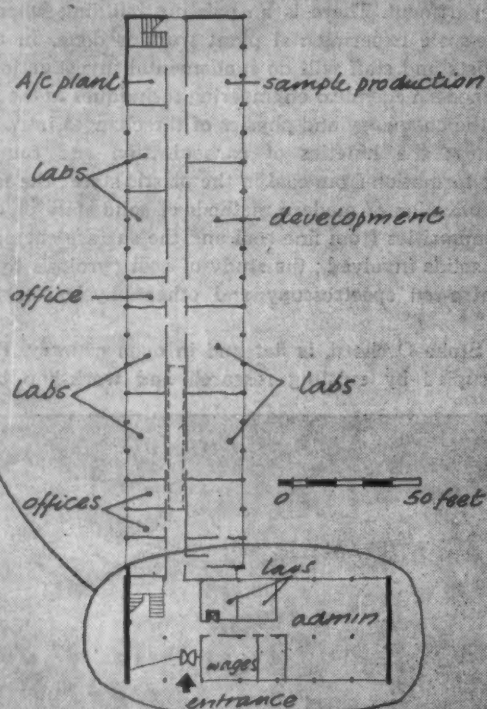
which were formerly Air Ministry property. Apart from the library, conference room, administrative offices and two special double-height areas, the building is not divided into specific laboratories. Either side of central corridors are continuous runs of laboratory bays, each bay being 16 ft. by 12 ft. This module represents the smallest working unit, and the bays can be combined to form laboratories 16 ft. wide by a length any multiple of 12 ft. The dividing partitions are of steel. Laboratory services run continuously along the inside of the external walls, underneath a special service shelf 3 ft. in height. A complete set of service outlets is available every 6 ft. In addition, at 12 ft. intervals (i.e., the bay divisions) tee-offs are provided, to permit the extension of services to portable units placed against the partition walls. Laboratory furniture is of the unit type, designed to allow maximum flexibility of arrangement. It is of polished hardwood. Service outlets for hot and cold water, gas, vacuum and compressed air are coated with a highly resistant plastic spray, and are connected to the main runs of piping by means of flexible high-pressure hose.



8. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL

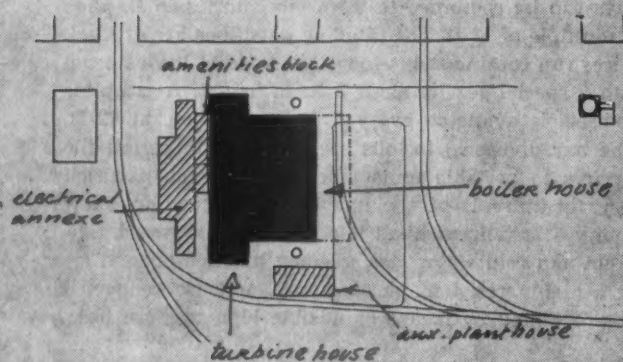


SITE PLAN



GROUND FLOOR

Office block & Lab. block A
Research Laboratories: Salfords



SITE PLAN Power Plant: Clydach

Chemical drainage also is carried beneath the service rack, and is laid in polythene piping with vertical stackpipes every 48 ft.

A light steel frame supports a low-pitch roof covered in copper. Walls are cavity brickwork, with Leicestershire buff facings.

Construction began June, 1954. Quantity surveyors: Hamilton H. Turner and Son.

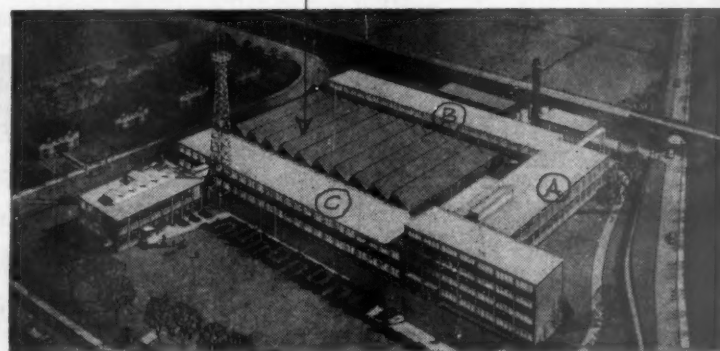
RESEARCH LABORATORIES: SALFORDS

Norman and Dawbarn

The existing laboratories of the Mullard Radio Valve Co. are housed in a north-lighted building. This is to be retained for the small-scale production of prototypes developed in the laboratories, and new laboratories, two storeys high, built on three sides of it. The scheme also includes a four-storey office and library block, a canteen with recreation facilities, a boiler-house, workshop and store.

For speed of construction steel frames are being used with floors and roofs of precast, prestressed concrete units spanning 20 ft., with pot infilling and an *in situ* concrete topping. Internally the steelwork is protected by hollow gypsum plaster casings. External walls of the two-storey blocks consist of steel window units, separated vertically by glass panels, between pressed steel column casings. Gable walls are brick. Parts of the laboratories require special clean conditions. These rooms are grouped together with their own sanitary accommodation and are entered through changing-rooms, where special clothing is kept and women have to remove make up. Windows are double glazed, with black-out blinds between the two sheets of glass. Floors and walls are tiled and the rooms are air conditioned with filtration designed to exclude all dust particles larger than one micron.

Work began in May, 1954. Architect-in-charge: Peter Clarke.



4 storey office
& library block

POWER PLANT: CLYDACH, S. WALES

Basil Ward (of Ramsey, Murray & White)

Designed for the Clydach refinery of the Mond Nickel Company by Merz and McLellan, consulting engineers. The architects are collaborating in the formal arrangement of the building, in the choice of cladding and other materials, and in the colour scheme. The site of the power plant occupies part of the present refinery site on which there are a considerable number of fairly large buildings of the older type in local brick, and of newer steel frame with cladding in sheeted materials and patent glazing. The equipment to be housed consists of boiler plant and turbo-alternators together with the ancillary equipment required to provide electrical and process steam supplies to the refinery. The plant will have its own foundations and the

[continued on page 65]

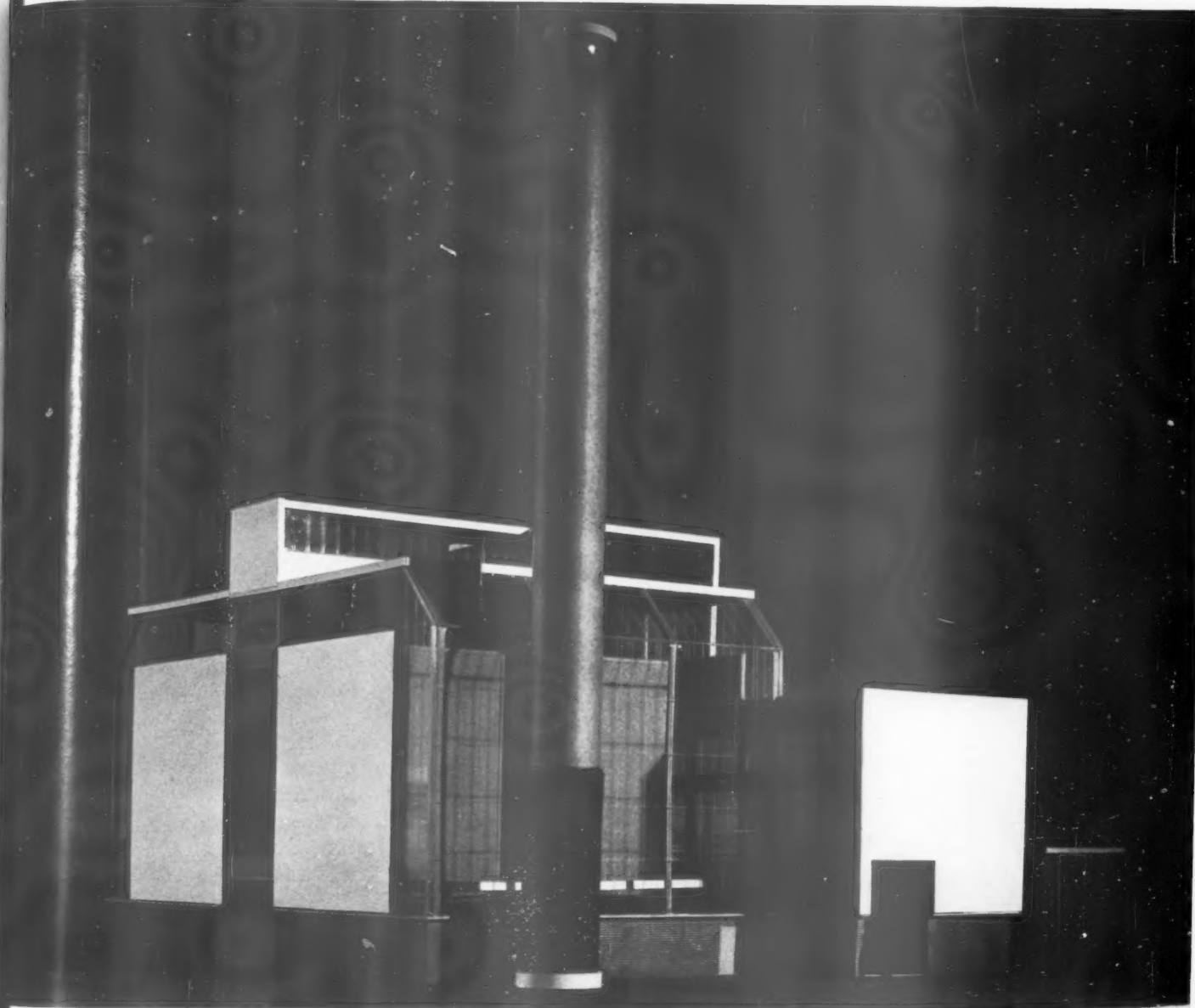
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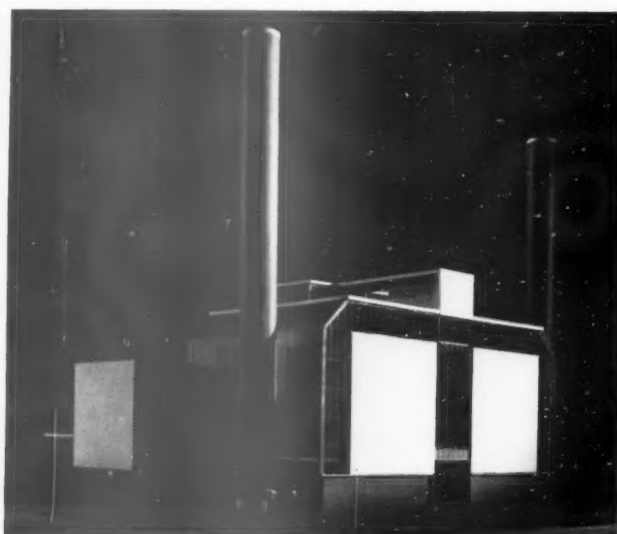
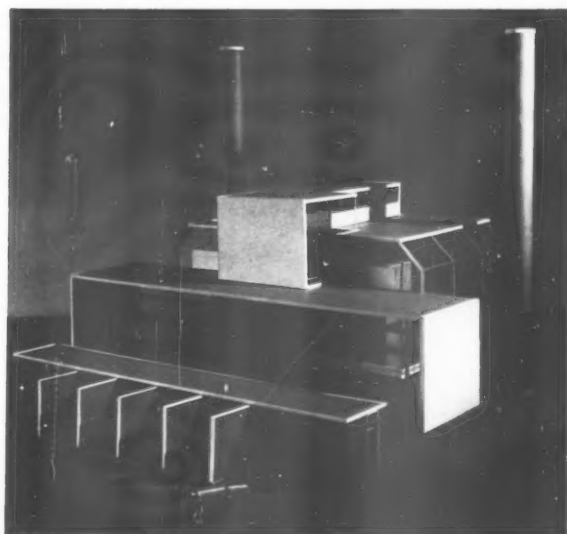
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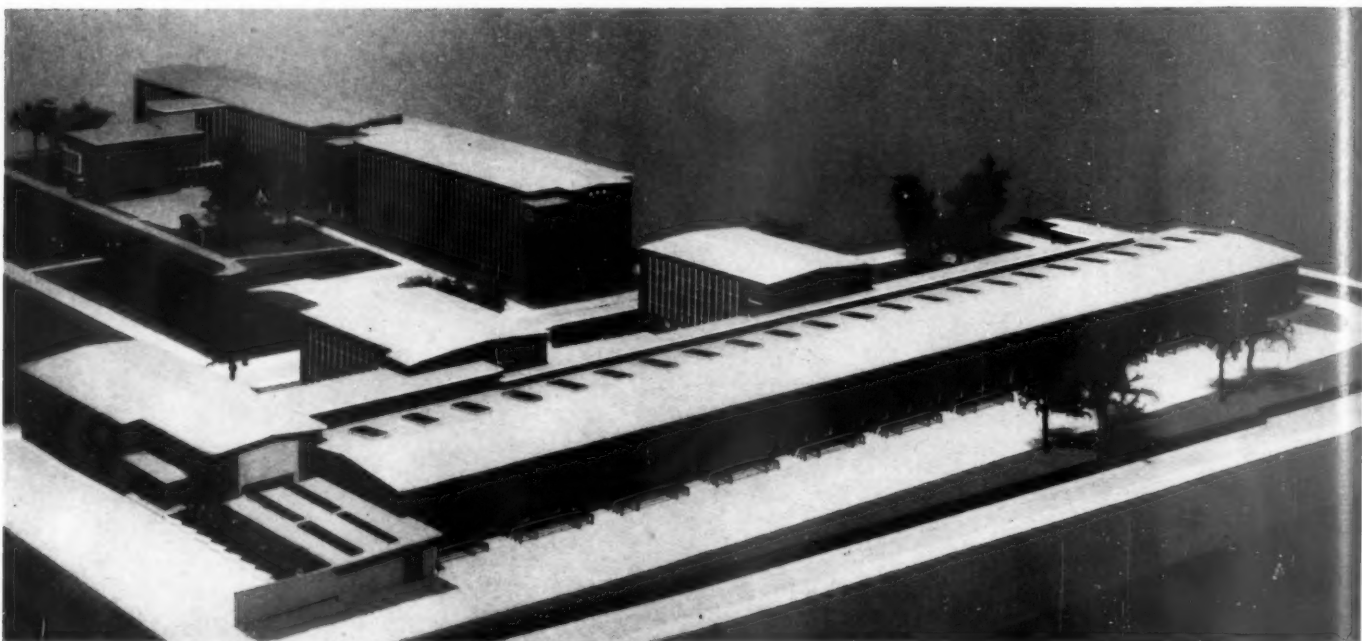
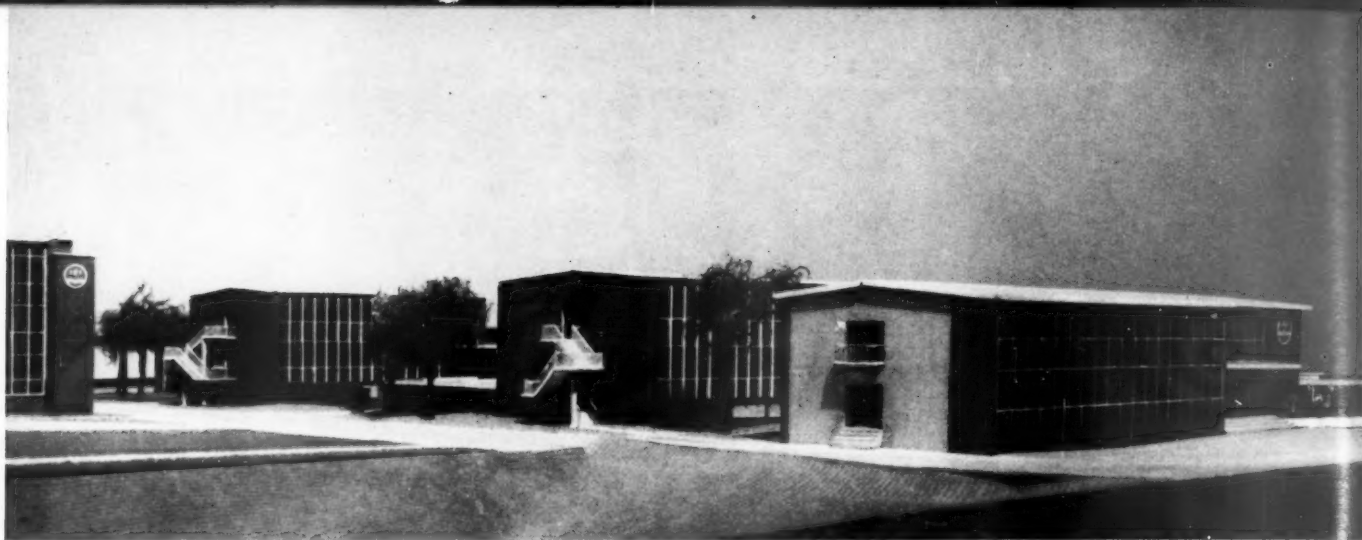
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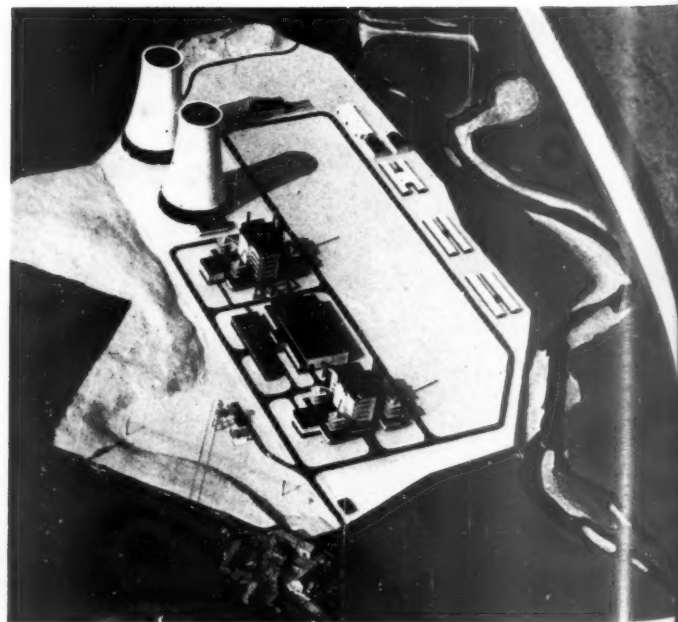


Power plant at Clydach: views from three directions—see also the cover of this issue.





Above: development building at Welwyn Garden City for the Plastics Division of I.C.I.; upper, the two service laboratory blocks and administrative block projecting at right-angles to the workshop laboratory; lower, the whole scheme with the long workshop laboratory in the foreground and the already completed research laboratories in the background.



Right, atomic power-station, Cumberland, showing the symmetrical layout of the buildings alongside the two cooling towers.

continued from page 62]

building itself is of lightweight construction with welded steel portal frames. It is clad with bitumen-faced steel sheeting and patent glazing. The plinth wall is brick.

The consulting engineers and the architects have worked in conjunction with the architect to the Mond Nickel Co., A. P. Lloyd.

DEVELOPMENT BUILDING: WELWYN

E. D. Jefferiss Mathews

To accommodate the Technical Services and Development Department of the Plastics Division of Imperial Chemical Industries as a complete unit with the department's administrative offices, service laboratories and technical workshops. Both in operation and architectural composition the development of the building is related to the research laboratories recently designed by the same architect.

Divided into three separate but related units. Predominant is the technical workshop laboratory, a one-storey building with clear, uninterrupted floor space, a storage area along one side and above this a gallery of offices for technical staff, the corridor serving which looks down upon the workshop space. The second unit is composed of two three-storey blocks each accommodating on the lower ground floor lavatories, tea and first-aid rooms, and on the two upper floors service laboratories. The third unit comprises the administrative offices of the department with exhibition and conference rooms.

Steel frame construction with precast concrete floor members and lightweight cladding. The technical workshop laboratory has a clear span of 60 ft., with lattice steel trusses, compressed strawboard roofing panels and continuous patent-glazed curtain walls above a cavity brick panel wall. The service laboratory blocks repeat the cladding and mullion principle of the research laboratory, and are formed of insulated plastic panels between mullion cases, which enclose either structural stanchions or vertical pipe ducts. The gallery of offices to the technical workshop laboratory has an external curtain wall cladding of plastic panels and windows in an aluminium assembly. Similar cladding is used along the frontage of the administrative offices. Windows are double glazed centre pivot hung timber casements. Where these occur in curtain walls they are incorporated with the cladding as part of the prefabricated assembly. Internal partitioning is demountable. The buildings are designed on a modular grid of 4 ft.

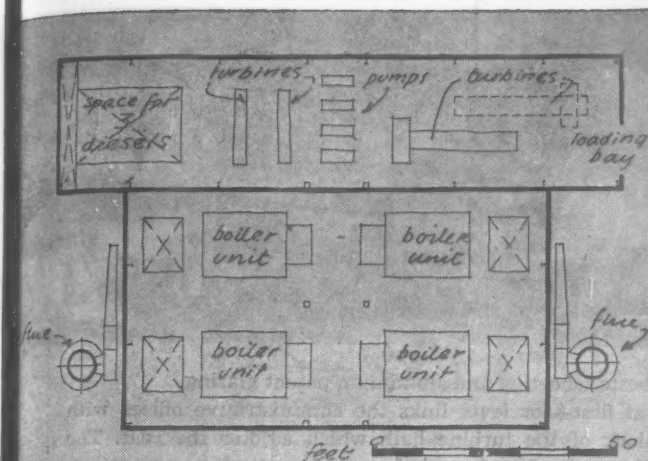
Site work began in July, 1954. The architect has worked in collaboration with the Engineering Department, Plastics Division, I.C.I. Chief assistant architect: R. S. Poole.

ATOMIC POWER STATION: CUMBERLAND

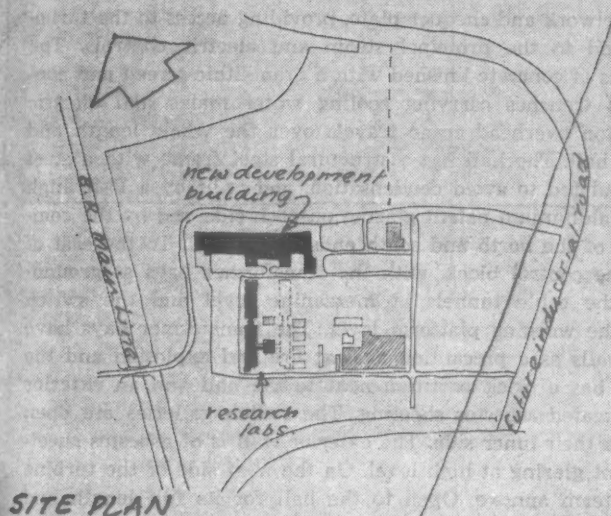
Ministry of Works

On the east bank of the River Calder, close to Windscale Works, a factory of the Department of Atomic Energy. Owing to poor road access a new road 1,200 yards long, and a road bridge over the river had to be constructed. Some of the services linking the power station and the works are taken across this bridge; others across a new service bridge. The site, of 52 acres, is fairly level.

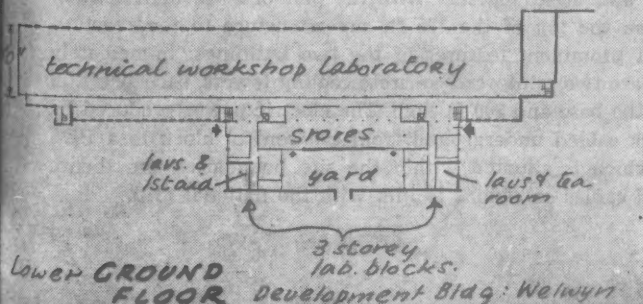
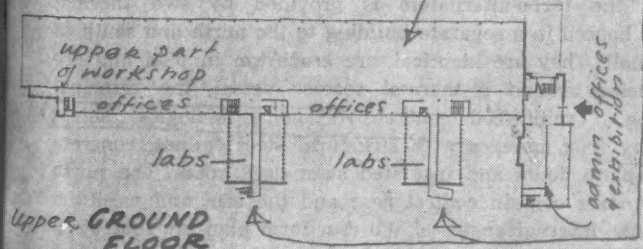
The two-storey administrative block is placed centrally on the east side of the site, with the offices on the upper floor. The ground floor is occupied by staff canteens and kitchen, workshops and stores. The building has a structural steel frame, concrete floors, steel deck roofs, steel sash windows, brick cavity walls at front and rear and end walls in local stone. The workshop and stores have walls of



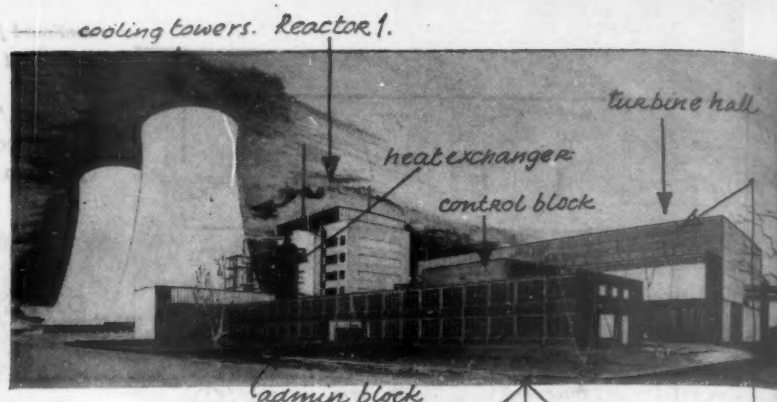
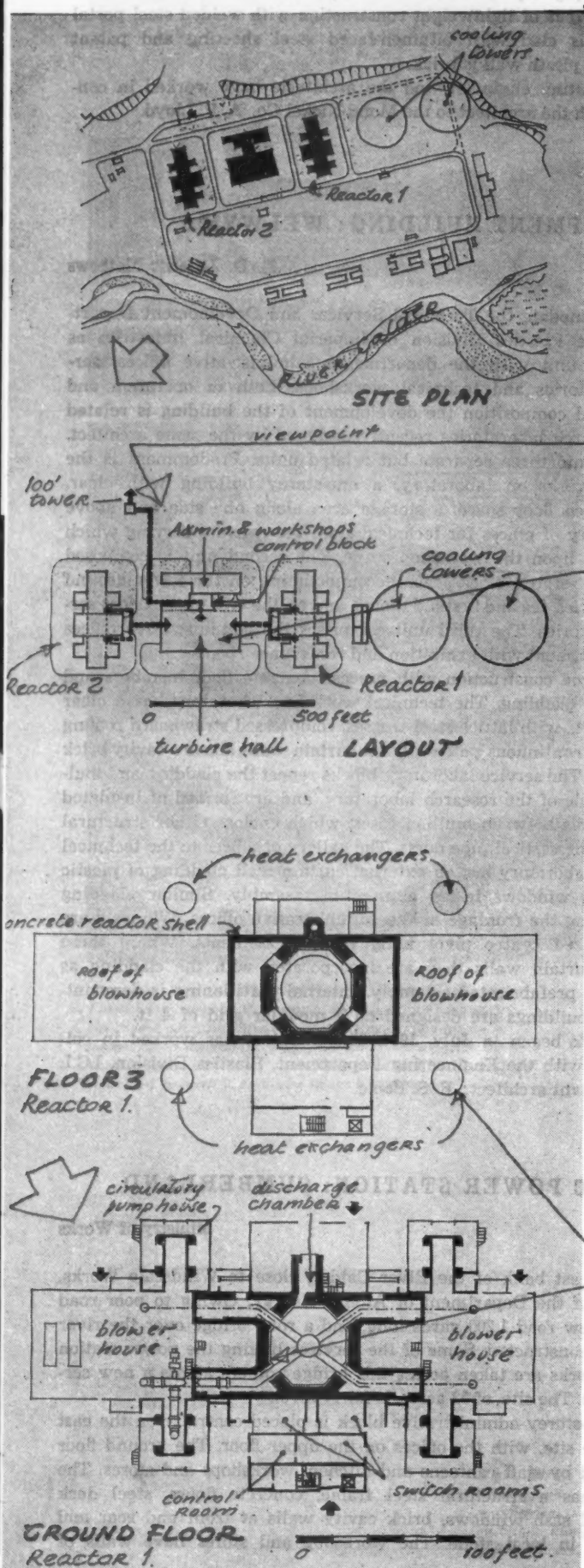
PLANT LAYOUT Power Plant: Clydach



SITE PLAN



8. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL



corrugated asbestos sheeting and aluminium patent glazing.

A corridor at first-floor level links the administrative offices with the central block of the turbine hall, which adjoins the rear. The control room is on the first floor. It has an acoustic lining to absorb any sound which may pass from the turbine hall which immediately adjoins it on the west. Immediately below the control room is a cable mezzanine and on the ground floor are the H.T. switchgear and the battery room. The building has a steel frame with concrete floors, steel deck roof and brick cavity walls with steel sash windows.

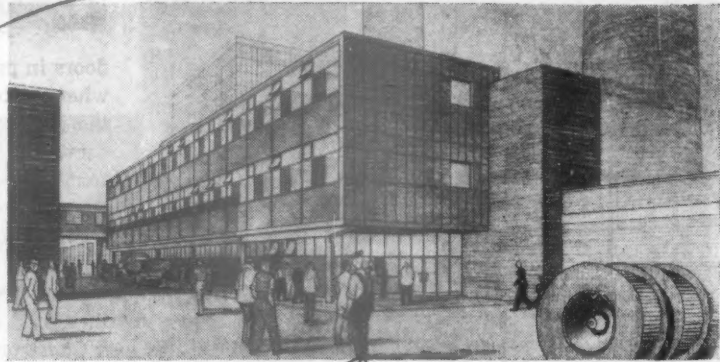
The turbine hall which is 240 ft. long by 80 ft. wide by 60 ft. high, houses four large steam turbines and alternators of the type normally used by BEA. They are mounted on reinforced concrete blocks 24 ft. above ground-floor level, and are flanked by working platforms of structural steelwork and chequer plate, providing access to the turbo-alternators and to the principal steam and electric controls. The ground floor is of concrete finished with a granolithic screed and contains covered trenches carrying cooling water mains and electric cables. A 60-ton overhead crane travels over the whole length and width of the hall. The hall has a structural steel frame with a steel deck roof insulated to avoid condensation, and is lit by a 15-ft. high clerestory of aluminium patent glazing on each side and by the complete glazing of the north and south ends of the hall. To the east of the hall is the control block, with the transformer bays at ground-floor level, the cable tunnels at mezzanine level and the switch galleries at the working platform level. The transformer bays have solid brick walls as a precaution against fire and explosion and the cable tunnel has a brick partition next to the hall and an exterior wall of corrugated asbestos sheeting. The switch galleries are open to the hall on their inner side. The exterior wall is of asbestos sheeting and patent glazing at high level. On the west side of the turbine hall is the steam annexe. Open to the hall for its full length and height, it has a structural steel frame, a steel deck roof, corrugated asbestos cladding, and aluminium patent glazing.

Steam for the turbo-alternators is provided by two thermal reactors each housed in a separate building to the north and south of the turbine hall. They are identical, are cruciform in plan and are each constructed around a thermal reactor vessel, the principal feature being a reinforced concrete octagonal biological shield surrounded by four annexes with structural steel frames, concrete and chequer-plate floors and insulated steel deck roofs. The north and south annexes contain control gear and the east and west the fans, etc. In the internal angles of the cruciform plan are four 90-ft. high heat exchangers or boilers which are supported in structural steel frames and these, together with the pair of 90-ft. high ventilation stacks on the top of the 125 ft. superstructure to the reactors, are the most prominent features of the two buildings. Immediately to the south are two reinforced concrete cooling towers, each 200 ft. in diameter at the base and 300 ft. high. The electric power produced by the station is cabled underground from the control block to a BEA compound which is situated within the site boundaries and thence via overhead cables on pylons to link with the national grid.

WELFARE BUILDINGS: BARKING

Farmer and Dark

Part of a scheme for improved welfare and amenities buildings at Barking Power Station, for the British Electricity Commission, London Division. It will accommodate a total of 1,180 manual workers. Construction is due to start early this year. A restricted site has resulted in a three-storey scheme with the main locker rooms on two



floors. They are connected on the staircase half-landing to a continuous gallery across the station. The ground floor provides for foremen, apprentices, the plenum room and a protective clothing store which will replace demolished accommodation on the site. Showers and lavatories have been grouped vertically at the back of the site.

A reinforced concrete frame is carried on pile foundations spaced to clear existing subsoil services. The cladding provides a smooth surface, resistant to dust and atmospheric pollution and requiring the minimum maintenance. Stone-faced precast concrete slabs are used on the flank walls and continuous glazing in aluminium frames, coloured and insulated below cill level, for the face. Staircases and ground-floor plinth are brick.

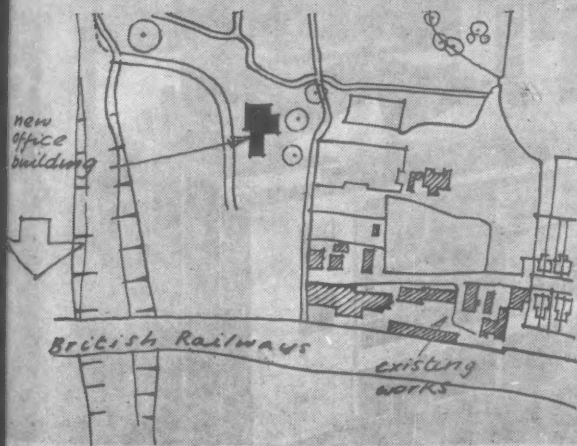
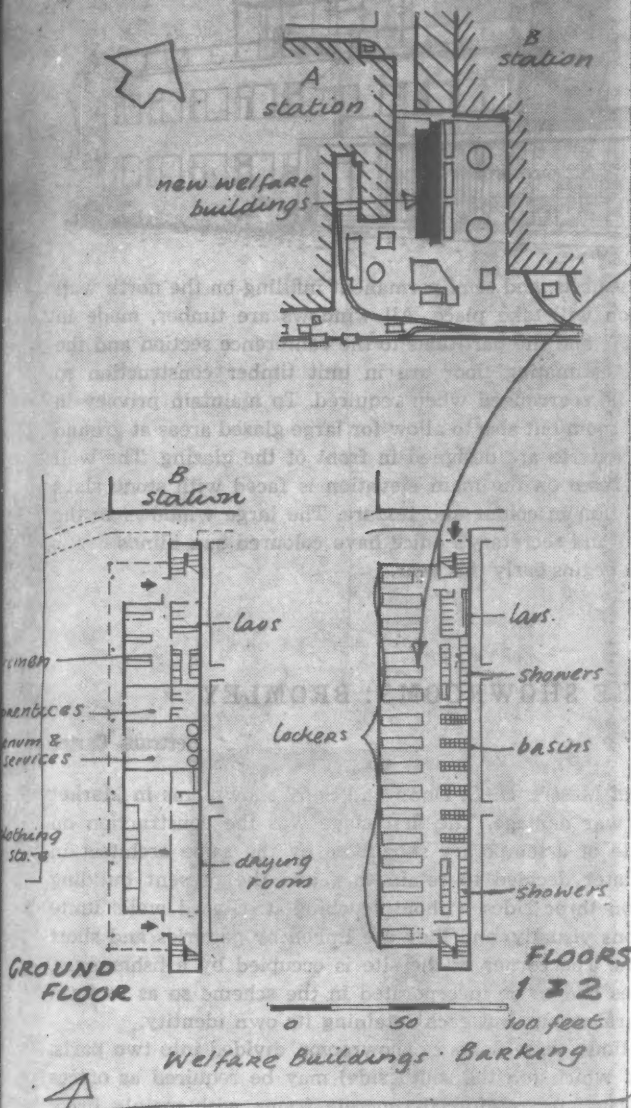
BUILDERS' OFFICES: CRAWLEY

Edward D. Mills

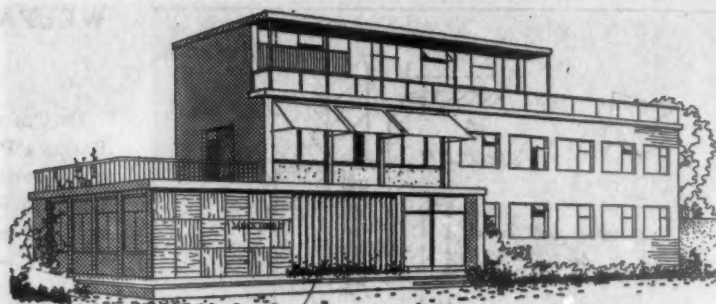
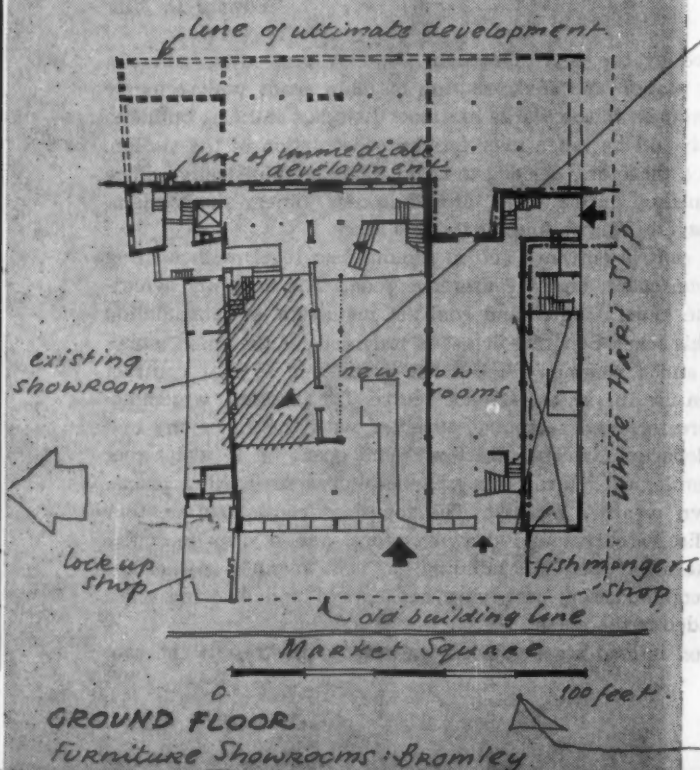
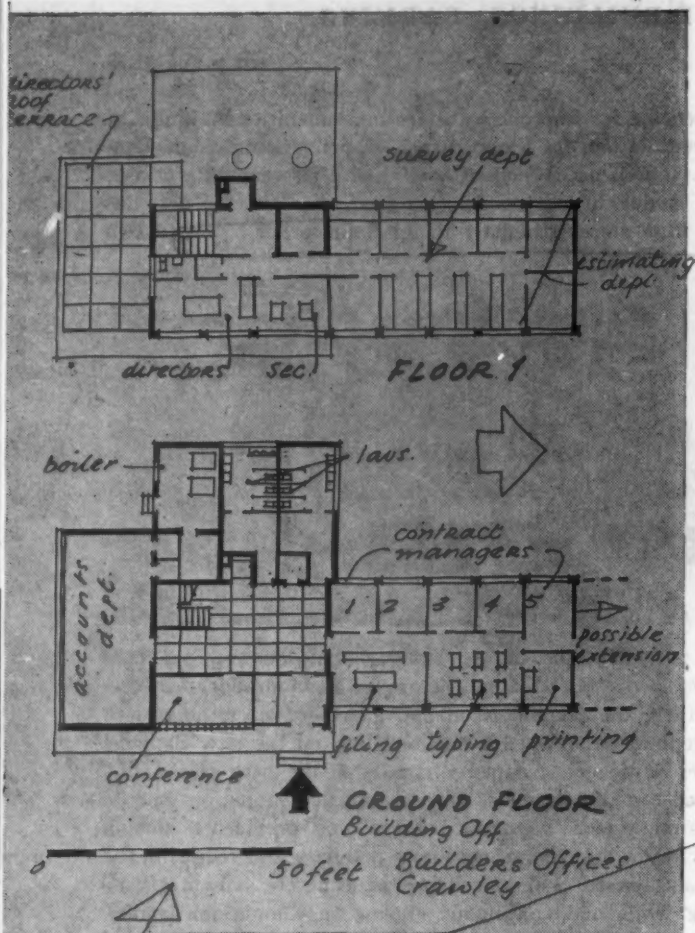
Necessitated by the development of Crawley new town, where a new railway station and the rerouting of main roads will seriously affect the approach to the works of James Longley and Co., builders, part of which will be taken over for the construction of the station. The Company, therefore, decided to build a new administrative office and to replan their entire works, providing new joinery shops, maintenance shops, etc. This building is the first stage.

There is a central entrance hall at ground-floor level, with waiting and circulation space, and a conference room. The accounts department and the general office and contract managers' accommodation are also at this level. Separate access is provided for the small works department and a common filing room is planned so that contract managers can use this as a reference centre. The first floor accommodates the directors and secretary, together with the surveying and estimating departments. The directors' room opens on to a flat roof where meteorological instruments will be kept so that the firm can make its own weather forecast. The top floor consists of another director's office, archives and drawing store, and a drawing office opening on to a flat roof. The building has been planned so that the contracts accommodation, surveying department and drawing office can be extended to the north.

Construction is load-bearing brick walls with prestressed concrete



8. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL



floors in precast units, and semi-permanent infilling on the north wall where extension will take place. All windows are timber, made in the joiners' shop, and the partitions to the conference section and the surveying and estimating floor are in unit timber construction so that they can be rearranged when required. To maintain privacy in the conference room but also to allow for large glazed areas at ground level, vertical louvres are designed in front of the glazing. The wall adjoining this room on the main elevation is faced with stone slabs to give a variation in colour and texture. The large windows to the directors' room and secretary's office have coloured sun blinds.

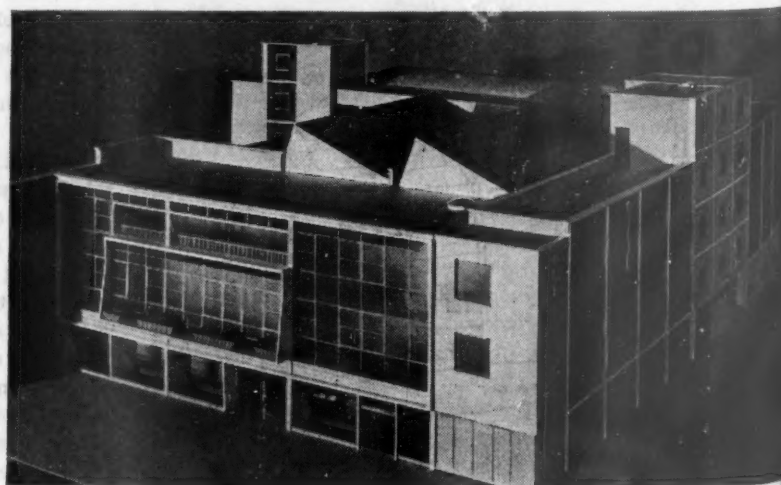
Construction begins early this year.

FURNITURE SHOWROOMS: BROMLEY

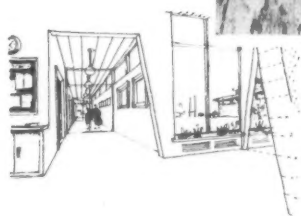
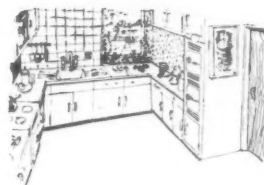
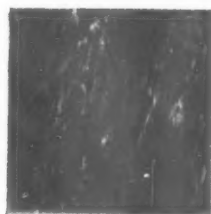
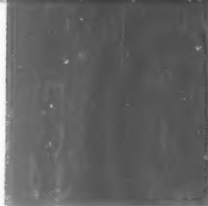
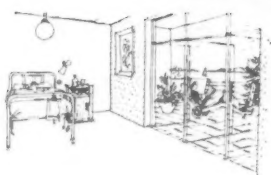
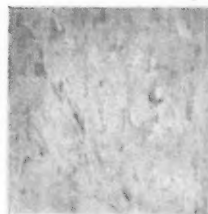
Bertram Carter

Rebuilding of Messrs. H. G. Dunn and Sons' showrooms in Market Square, after war damage. The first stage was the construction on part of the site of a temporary showroom by the same architect in 1948. It was later decided to retain this, and the present building surrounds it on three sides without touching it. Glazed walls unite the two portions visually, and they are linked by galleries and short flights of stairs. The corner of the site is occupied by a fishmonger, whose premises had to be incorporated in the scheme so as to form one architectural group, but each retaining its own identity.

Accommodation: three floors of showrooms, divided into two parts, the smaller of which (on the south side) may be required as offices instead. Construction: reinforced concrete frame with mainly brick walls, but certain panels of wire-brushed concrete. Floors: hardwood strip over reinforced concrete. Internal wall surfaces: mostly fair-face brick. A false ceiling, hung by light steel sections from the underside of the concrete floors, consists of removable panels, so that the light fittings they house can be rearranged to allow changing



Rubber is so right... *in so many ways*



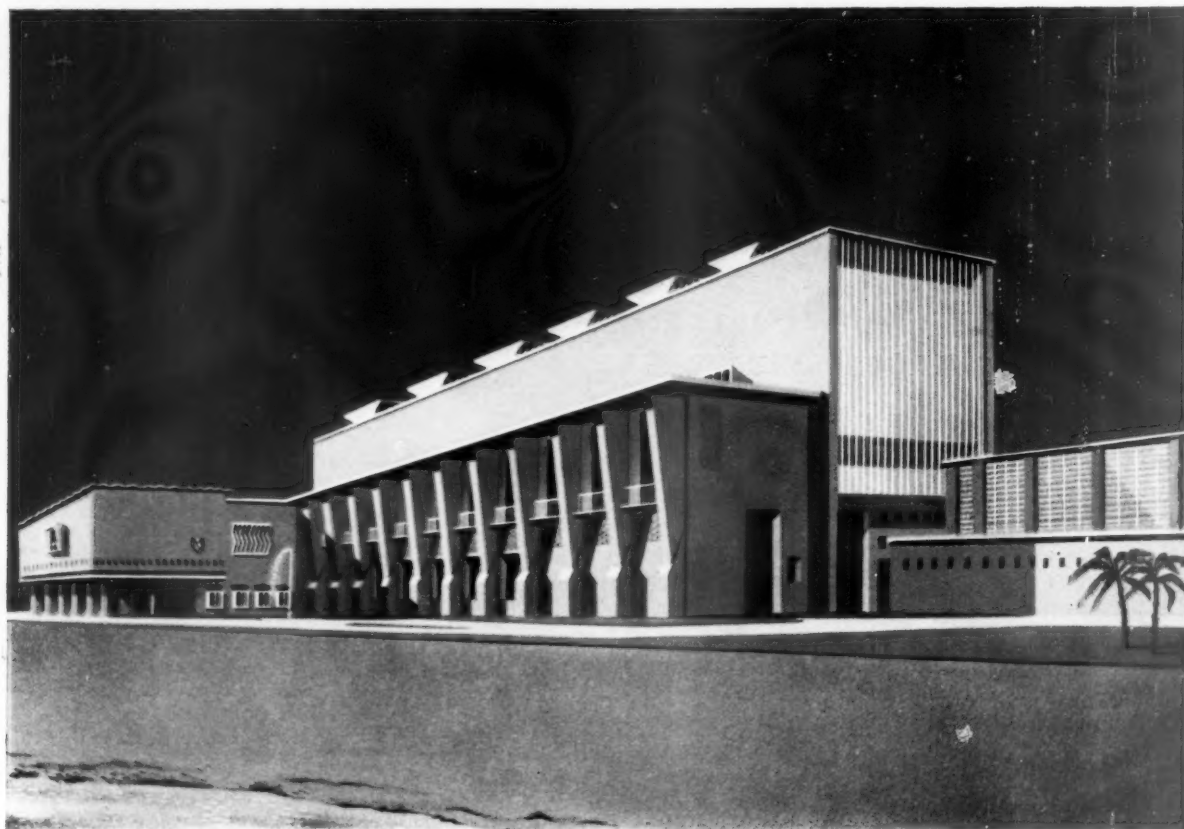
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safety it gives, the silence it helps to preserve. So hygienic,
so colourful, so utterly practical in its economy.
Here is the flooring made in a range of sizes, colours
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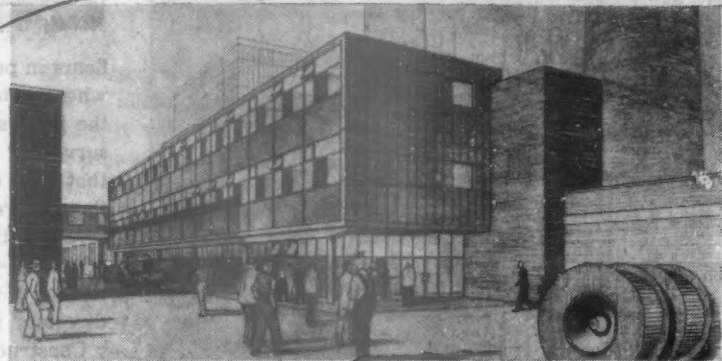
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WELFARE BUILDINGS: BARKING

Farmer and Dark

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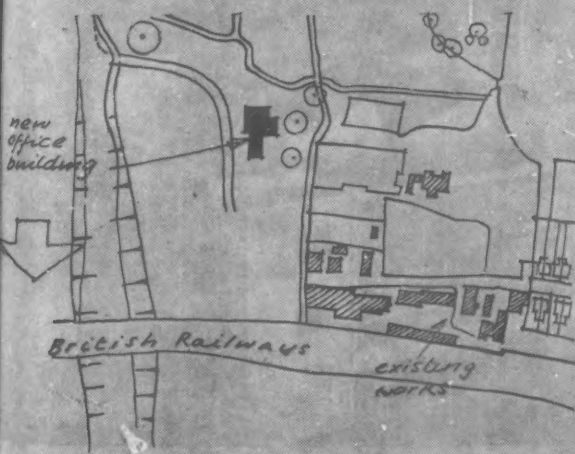
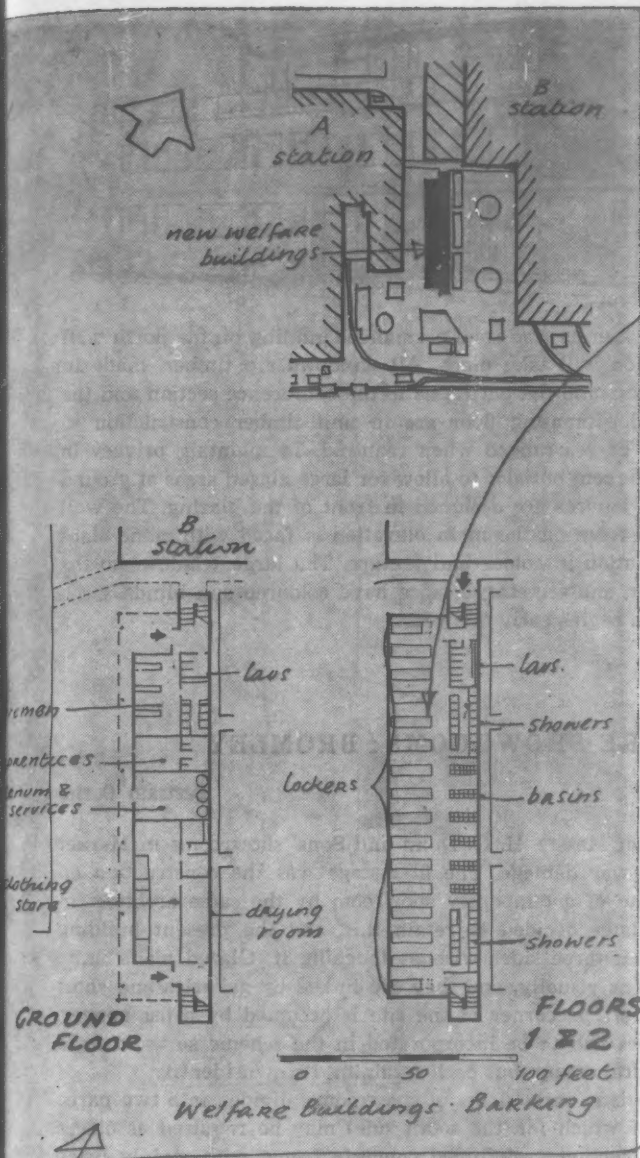
BUILDERS' OFFICES: CRAWLEY

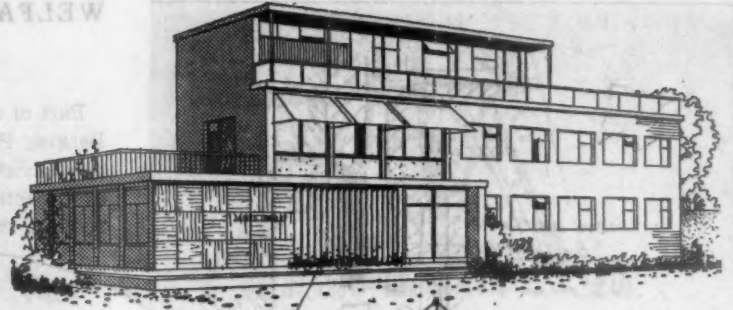
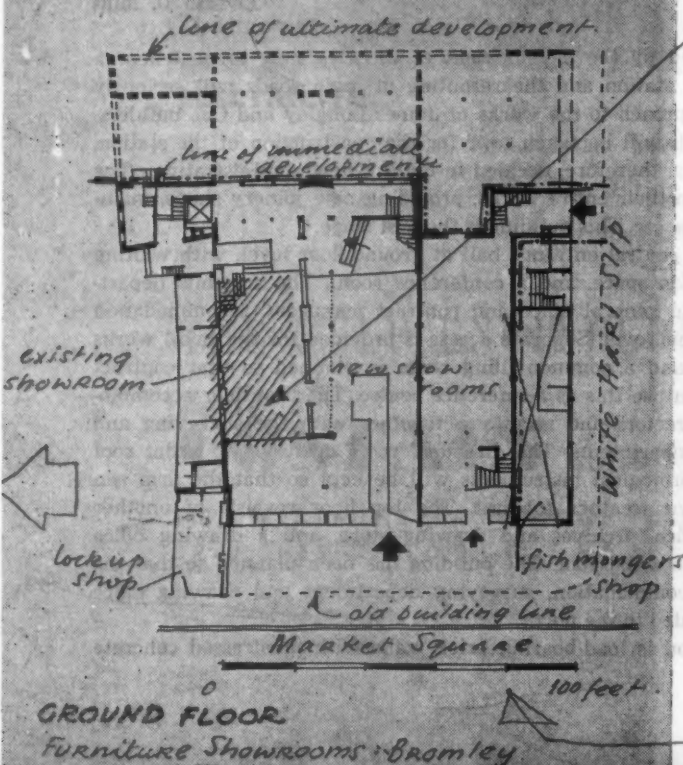
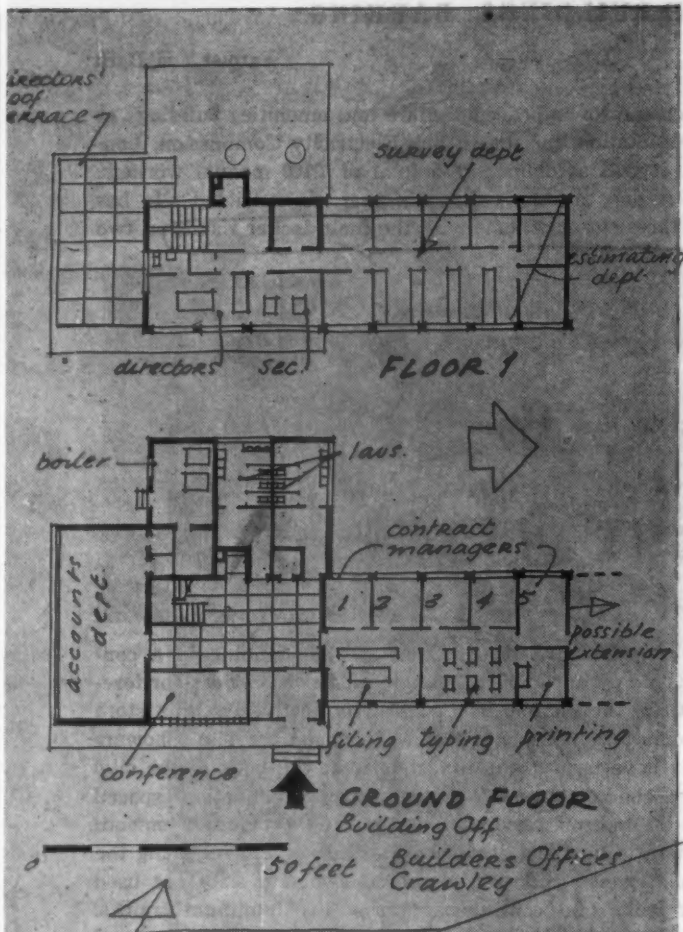
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Construction is load-bearing brick walls with prestressed concrete





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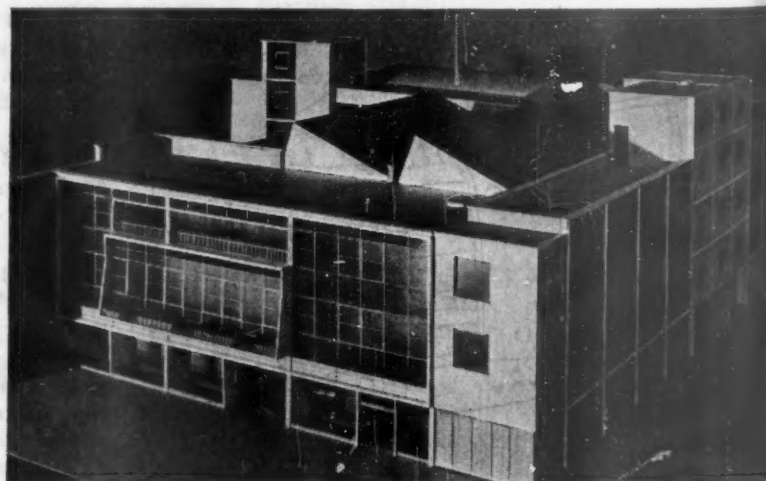
Construction begins early this year.

FURNITURE SHOWROOMS: BROMLEY

Bertram Carter

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Construction began in November, 1954. Quantity surveyors: Martin Sheffield and Bristow; Reginald G. Read.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES: YEOVIL

Max Lock and Partners

A five-storey warehouse for the storage of seeds, and a two-storey block of offices and garages. The site faces Sherborne Road. Until recently it was used as a rubbish tip, and the subsoil consists of approximately five feet of consolidated refuse on a strata of alluvial deposit. The small site determined the placing of the administrative offices at first-floor level above the garages. There is garage accommodation for 14 lorries, and in order to provide a large enough turn-round space and wash-down yard the garages have been placed around the south and west perimeters of the site, thus screening the yard from the road. The warehouse consists of five floors, the



ground floor being 3 ft. 6 in. above ground level to facilitate loading from the backs of the lorries. There is a semi-basement for the storage of clover seeds only, under half the ground-floor area. Loading off the lorries is done by means of vertical band elevators.

Both buildings are steel frame, the two-storey office block having external walls of tongued and grooved boarding at first-floor level bolted back to the structure with an inner skin of 3 in. clinker block. At ground floor the garages have outer walls of 11 in. brickwork. The roof is three-ply mineral finish roofing felt on 2 in. strawboard slabbing. The first floor consists of precast concrete beams with a suspended 2 in. wood-wool ceiling in the garages to prevent downward heat loss from the offices.

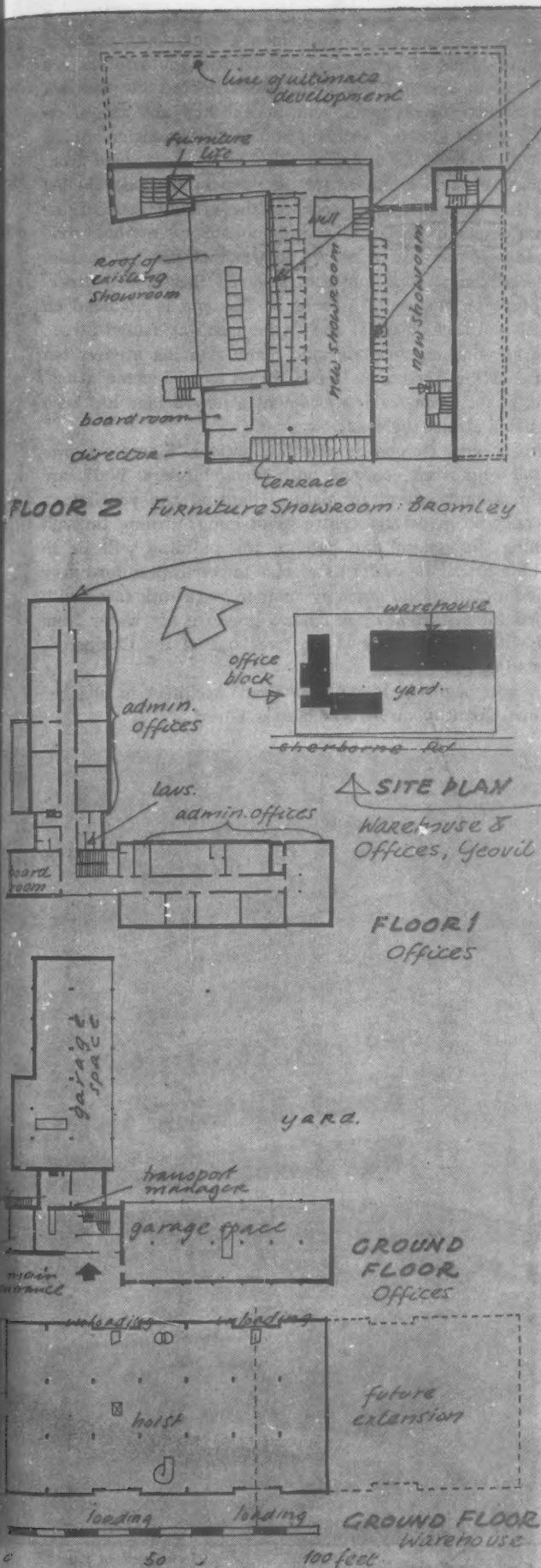
It was necessary in designing the warehouse to allow for sections of the floor being removed at a future date to accommodate new trunking, machinery and chutes should they be required. Timber construction was forbidden by fire regulations, and a series of pre-stressed concrete planks are used, bolted down to the main floor beams so that they can, if necessary, be hoisted out to allow the installation of new machinery which might be more than one storey in height. External walls are patent aluminium cladding. The internal skin consists of a 4 in. clinker block wall left unplastered to absorb all condensation. The roof is of corrugated aluminium. Owing to the nature of the subsoil, pile foundations are used for the warehouse, but not for the office block and garages, which are lighter structures.

Architect in charge: G. J. Easton.

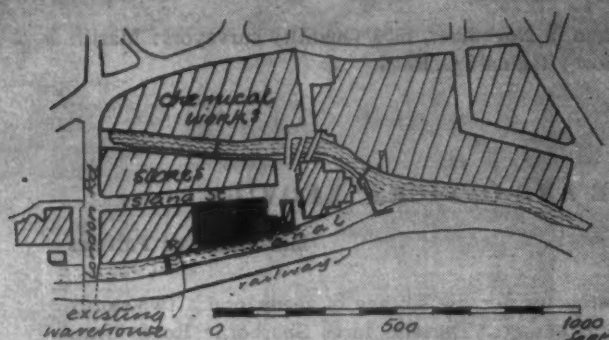
WAREHOUSE: NOTTINGHAM

C. St. C. Oakes

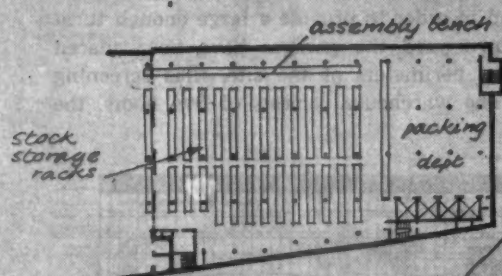
To provide an additional 142,000 sq. ft. of floor area to existing warehouses belonging to Messrs. Boots (chemists) for the bulk storage, packing and despatch of miscellaneous merchandise ranging



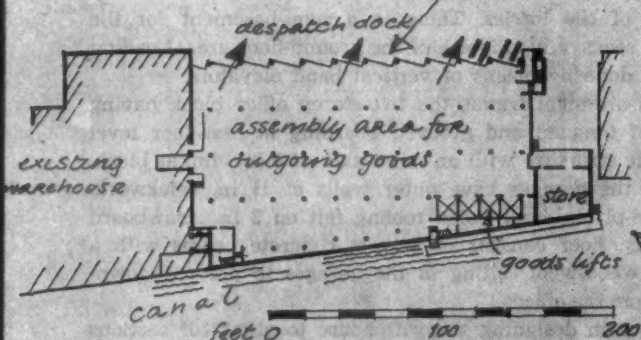
8. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL



SITE PLAN



typical UPPER FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

from stationery, small and large fancy and leather goods to toilet and surgical requisites and household requirements, comprising upwards of 20,000 different kinds of articles. Goods from manufacturers are delivered by road to existing unloading docks toward the western end of Island Street. These goods will be checked and stored on the upper floors of the existing building and of the extension. Retail orders for the Company's 1,300 shops will then be assembled from this storage space, in areas allocated for the purpose, packed, labelled and taken by lifts to a despatch dock on the ground floor of the extension. The despatch dock will accommodate twenty-one road vehicles. In addition there is to be a bridge across the Nottingham canal for the mechanical conveyance of some of these retail orders to railway sidings on the south side of it. The site is bounded on the south by the Nottingham canal and on the north by Island Street, a private road serving an industrial and manufacturing area of ten acres belonging to the Company. Island Street is to become a one-way street and to facilitate traffic movement a new bridge has been built over the north arm of the canal.

The structure is steel framed on pile foundations. Floors are pre-cast, prestressed reinforced concrete with block infillers. Walls are glazed to the maximum extent for natural lighting and ventilation. Windows are purpose made and centre pivot hung, turning through 160° for cleaning. In general the base of the building will be in Staffordshire blue brick, the eastern staircase tower in Stamford grey and the remainder of the solid areas in common brickwork faced with eggshell-finished faience. Heating is by low-pressure hot water from calorifiers fed with high-pressure steam from one of the Company's power stations adjoining.

Construction will begin in March this year. Architect in charge: C. Knight Adams. Quantity surveyors: Messrs. Gleed.



71



BY APPOINTMENT
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Installations for Efficient Catering



The illustration shows service counter at Hobart House, London, for the National Coal Board, by whose courtesy the photograph is reproduced. This installation consists of service top and plain top hot-closets and cold service units, with tray shelving the entire length of the counter and a superstructure over the cold units. A tea and coffee service unit is also provided and can be seen in the background. The installation shown is one of many in which we have co-operated with Architects in planning for efficient catering service with economical use of floor space.

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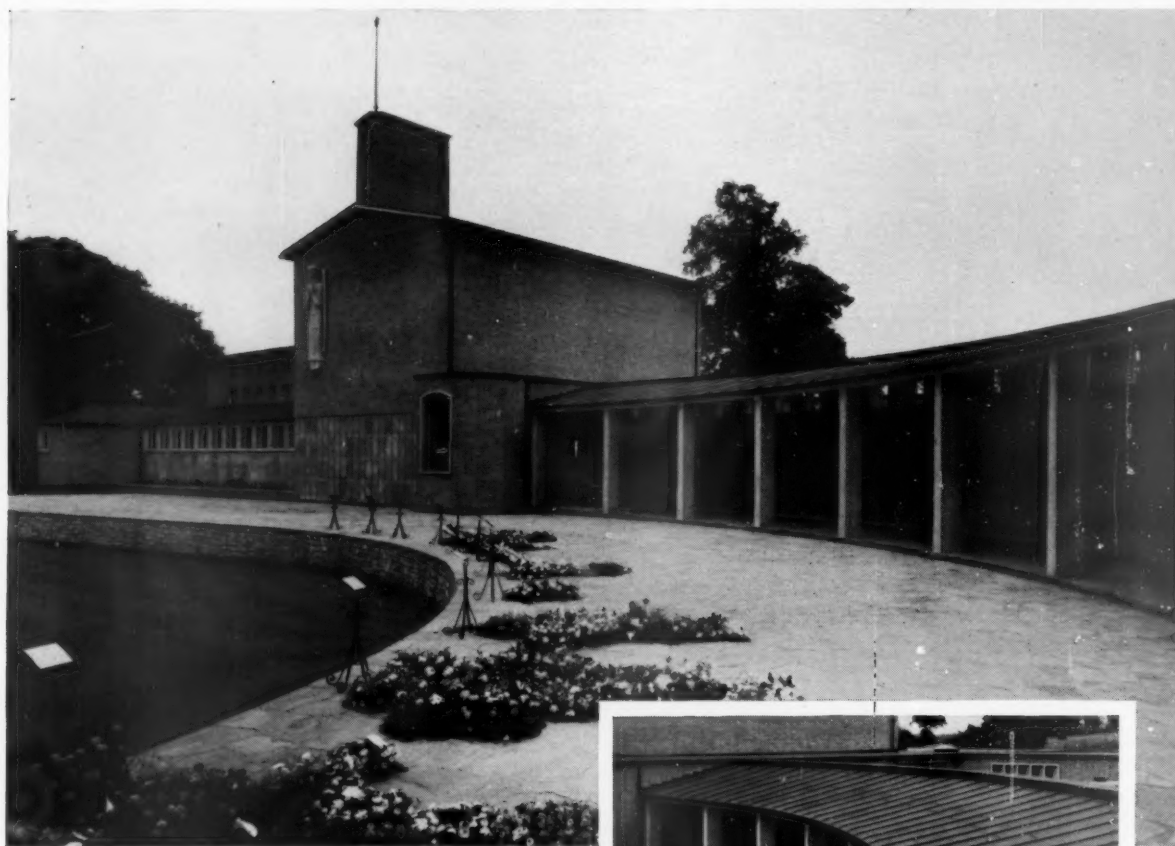
GLASGOW 136, Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.2. Douglas 0414

HOLLOWAY COPPER ROOFING

Wolverhampton Crematorium, Bushbury Lane, Bushbury

Architects : Messrs. Lavender, Twentyman & Percy.

Contractors : Messrs. McKeand Smith & Co., Ltd.



Well over four tons of copper were laid by Holloway craftsmen on the buildings of this newly completed crematorium. Most sections comprise concrete roofing with dove-tailed wooden battens for fixing purposes set in the final screed. The metal was laid on the standing seam principle and rectangular copper eaves gutters and round copper down pipes were fixed throughout. When weathered to its distinctive green shade it will further enhance this fine building and should need **no maintenance for a century.**

Specialists in copper and zinc roofing.



HOLLOWAY METAL ROOFS LIMITED

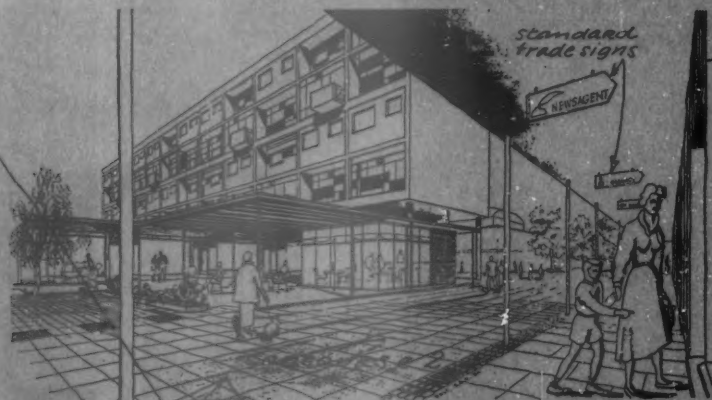
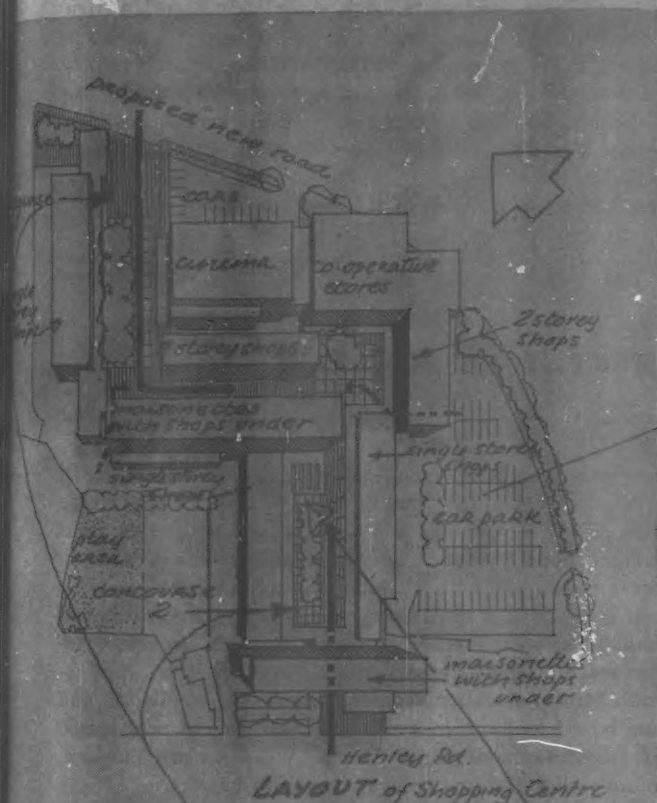
44/46, QUEENSLAND ROAD, LONDON. N.7. Telephone. NORTH 4424

9 SHOPPING

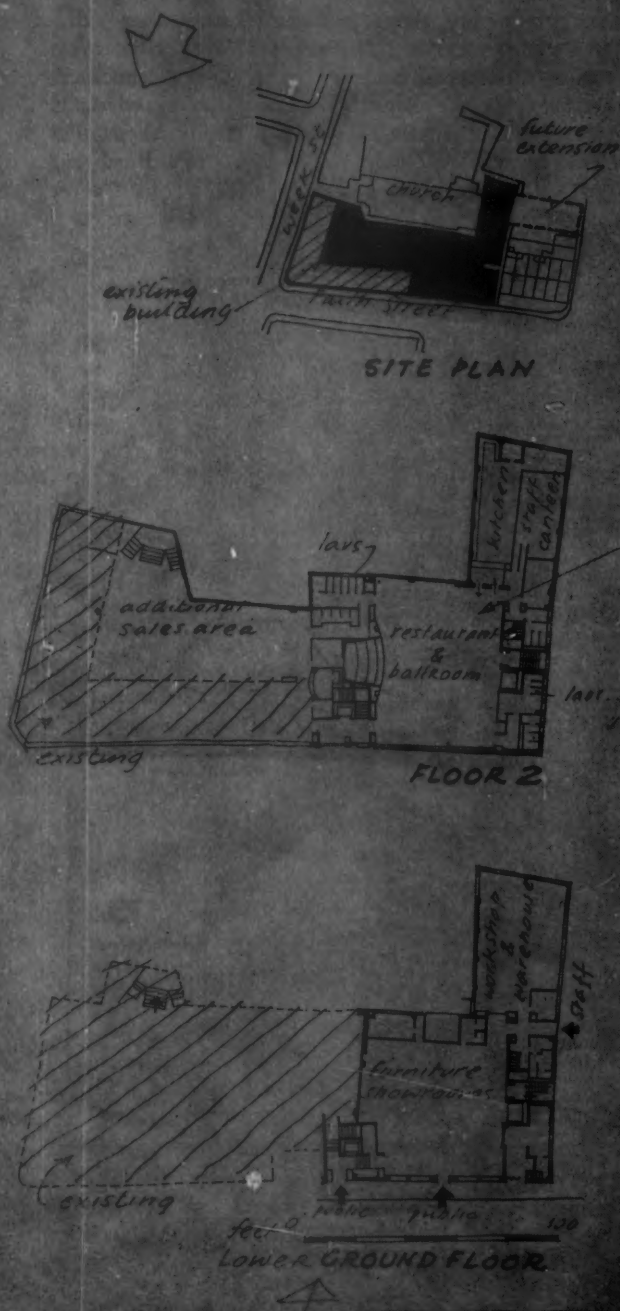
SHOPPING CENTRE: COVENTRY

D. E. E. Gibson (City Architect)

A district centre, comprising shops, maisonettes and other buildings, designed to serve the existing and proposed residential areas in the Bell Green neighbourhood, and to have good road communication with other parts of the city. It is planned as a pedestrian precinct with extensive car parking at the rear of the shops. The site slopes towards a new link road between Henley Road and Manor House estate, between which lies the shopping area. To the



east of the new road are most of the public buildings, overlooking the River Sowe valley, which will be laid out as a public open space with playing fields. The whole scheme is built round two concourses with a connecting link. This will ensure that people



crossing from Henley Road to the new road have to pass all the shops. The position of the cinema on the north-east of the site will also encourage this. The Co-operative Store is considered to be sufficient draw in itself and closes both the main concourse and the link.

The ultimate population of the neighbourhood, 26,000, can support a district centre of 100 shops. The scheme will allow the number of shops to be increased as required. The first stage contains 34 single-storey shops with one kiosk and a café, 42 maisonettes and a car park for 70 cars. The second stage contains 13 two-storey shops, the Co-operative headquarters, the cinema and a smaller car park. The third stage contains 14 single-storey shops.

The maisonettes have a reinforced concrete frame, the lower floor of each and the roof having a reinforced concrete slab. The upper floors are timber. Walls are infilled with concrete and glazed panels. The shops under the maisonettes are brick, completely separate from the maisonettes. The single-storey shops have a reinforced concrete frame structure with brick infilling walls where necessary. It is proposed to have standard shop signs for various trades, designed by the architects, which can be hung from the soffit of the arcade near the appropriate shop. Various types have been worked out from which tenants may choose.

Construction will begin in April of this year. Architect in charge: F. Moate.

DEPARTMENT STORE: MAIDSTONE

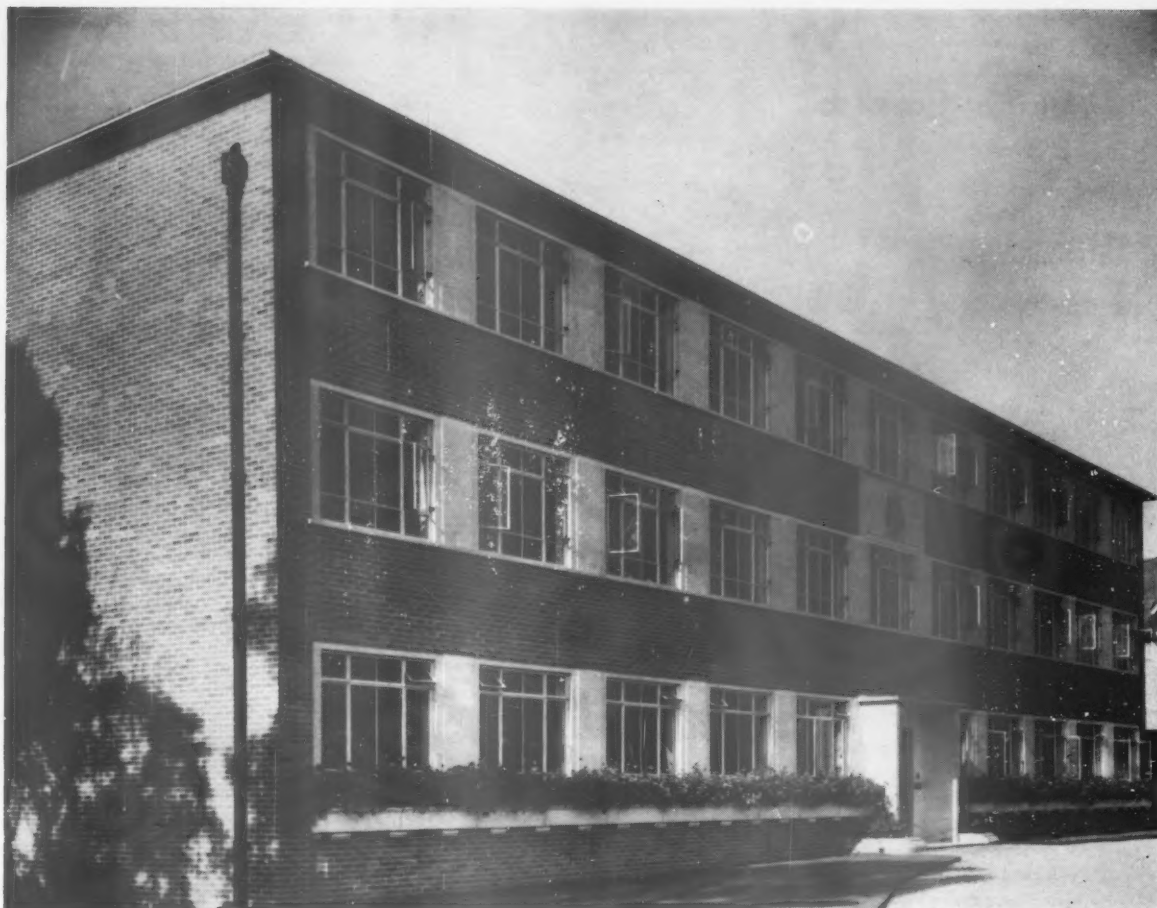
Clifford Worthington

A four-storey extension to an existing store, providing 50,000 sq. ft. of additional floor space. On the ground floor are furniture showrooms and workshops, on the first and second floors a food hall, sales areas for various other departments and administrative offices and on the third floor a restaurant with kitchens and a staff canteen.

Construction consists of a steel frame on lightly reinforced mass concrete foundations, with shell-concrete barrel roofs over the restaurant. There are brick panel walls, with a curtain wall of glass on the main (Faith Street) elevation. This is hung on the steelwork, and has aluminium boxed mullions in a surrounding frame of prestressed concrete and asbestos-cement panel fillings. Windows are purpose-made aluminium sashes. Heating is by electric unit heaters.

Work began last spring and is expected to take two years to complete. Quantity surveyor: Peter T. B. Lawrence.





**New Building for GLYN MILLS & CO., Lampton House, Hounslow, Middlesex,
faced with **Ibstock Golden-Brown Multi** hand-made bricks.**

Architect: F. G. Broadbent, F.R.I.B.A., Goodhart Rendel & Partners. Contractors: Demolition & Construction Co. Ltd. Bricks supplied through Finnis, Ruault & Nicholls Ltd., London.

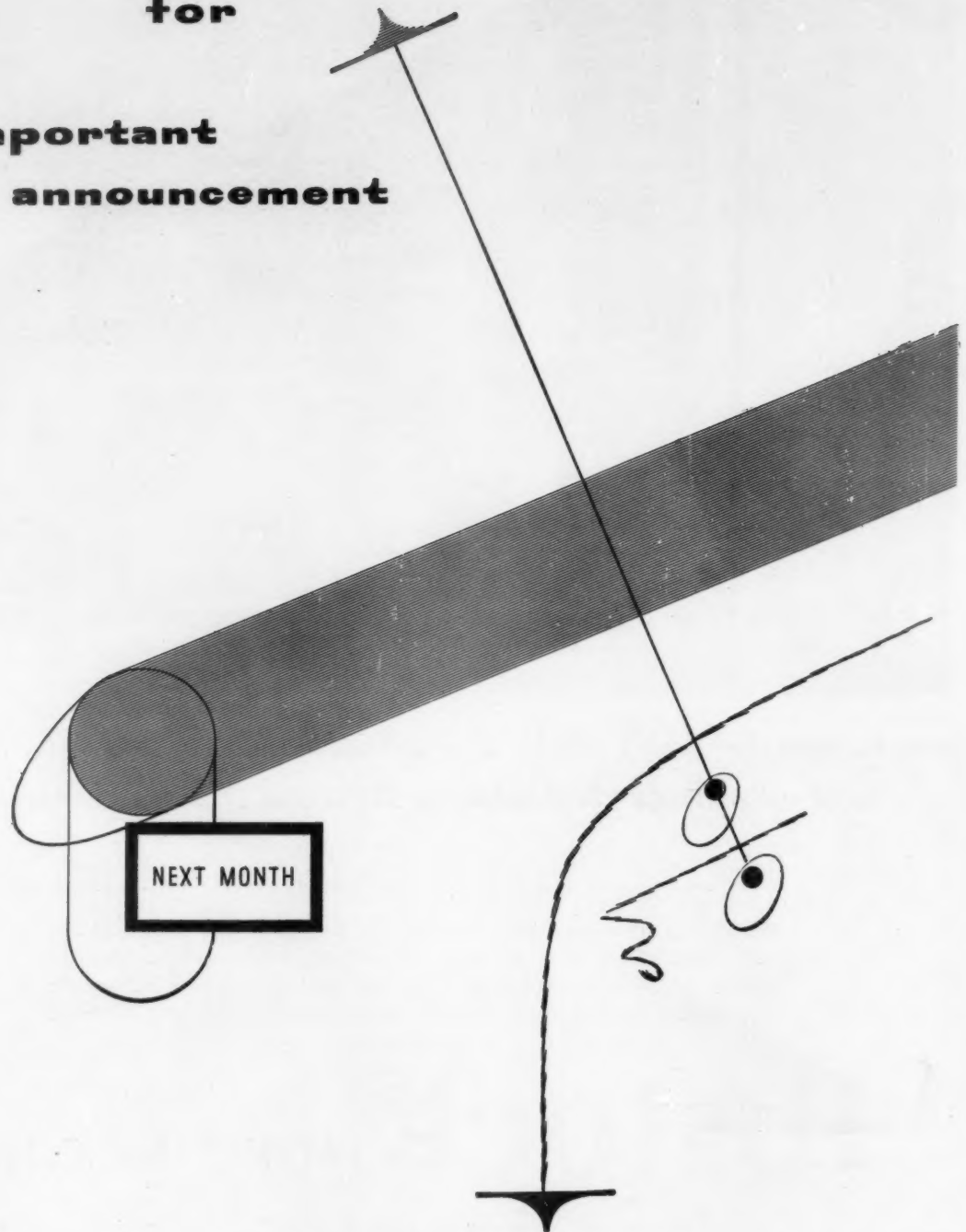
Much of the attractiveness of good brickwork arises from texture of bond and joint. When this is allied to bricks of light and varied colour—as with the Ibstock Golden-Brown multicolour sandstocks used for this new building for Glyn Mills & Co.—the fine appearance imparted is one also of great durability.

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Owing to present demand, supplies of facings of most types are booked for a long time ahead and reservations for 1955/6 are now being made.

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D/1/55

SOME BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES on the architects represented in this issue

Architects' Co-Partnership: formed 1939, consisting of eleven members all of whom trained together at AA school; re-formed immediately after war by eight of the original group, seven of whom make up present firm: **Kenneth Capon**, 38; **Peter Cooke**, 36; **Michael Cooke-Yarborough**, 38; **Anthony Cox**, 38; **Michael Grice**, 36; **Leo de Syllas**, 36; **Michael Powers**, 38. Designed Brynmawr rubber factory; small private houses; parts of 1951 South Bank exhibition; primary schools for Coventry and Herts; secondary schools for Derbs., Yorks and Herts.

Hubert Bennett: born 1909; trained Manchester (Arthur Cates prizeman 1933, Soane medallist 1934, Neale Bursar, 1936, Godwin and Wimperis Bursar 1948); taught Leeds School of Architecture and Regent Street Polytechnic; practised simultaneously (school at Swinton, Manchester, 1935); Borough Architect, Southampton, 1943; County Architect, West Riding of Yorkshire, since 1945; work there includes schools, clinics, fire stations, police buildings, etc.; council RIBA since 1952.

Sir Thomas P. Bennett: born 1887; chairman Crawley new town; buildings include Naval establishments, theatres, banks, flats, offices, shops and housing schemes for LCC. Publications include *The Relation of Sculpture and Architecture* and *Architectural Design in Concrete*.

Leon Berger: born 1908; trained Liverpool; Borough Architect, Southampton, since 1948, having been Deputy Borough Architect since leaving Army in 1946.

Ronald Bradbury: born 1908; trained Manchester and Columbia University, New York; Athens Bursar, 1939; Lecturer, Durham University



School of Architecture and private practice in north-east until war. Director of Housing, Glasgow, 1945-48; City Architect and Director of Housing, Liverpool, since 1948.

Lionel Brett: born 1913; Ashpita prizeman, 1939; Council RIBA since 1950; member, Royal Fine Art Commission; architect-planner of Hatfield new town; broadcaster and writer in the architectural and lay press; author of *Houses* (1947) in the Penguin series.

H. T. Cadbury-Brown: born 1913; trained AA 1930-35; began private practice, 1937; taught AA 1946-48; work includes housing and a school at



Harlow new town and areas of the 1951 South Bank exhibition; member RIBA Town Planning and Public Relations committees.

Bertram Carter: born 1896; trained Royal College of Art and as pupil of Lutyens; works include hospitals, factories, shops, flats, etc. Hon. treasurer of M.A.R.S. Group since 1944.

Peter Chamberlin: born 1919; trained Kingston School of Art. **Geoffrey Powell:** born 1920; trained AA. **Christopher Bon:** born 1921; trained Zurich and Milan. Partnership, formed 1952, has built London Shoe Co. shop in New Bond Street; Golden Lane housing scheme, City of London (see 1954 Preview issue).

Clayton and Black and Daviel: firm founded 1872 in Brighton by the late C. E. Clayton; present partnership, **K. E. Black** (born 1897, trained Bartlett School and AA), **C. E. Petch** (born 1910, trained Brighton College of Art) and **J. R. F. Daviel** (grandson of C. E. Clayton, born 1913, trained Brighton College of Art and Regent Street Polytechnic); work includes schools, flats, housing, hospitals and commercial and industrial work generally, chiefly in Brighton and Portsmouth areas.

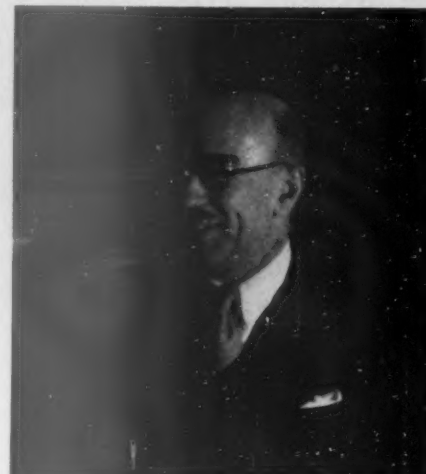
E. Connolly: born 1901; trained Leeds; deputy city architect, Bradford, 1937-39; city architect, Bradford, 1939-42; deputy county architect, Essex, 1942-45; county architect, Essex, since 1945.

Frankland Dark: born 1903; trained RA School; associated with F. Q. Farmer since 1931 (partnership since 1934; Farmer retired 1952). The firm has built power stations, industrial buildings, factories, schools, houses and showrooms.

Graham Dawbarn: born 1893; trained Cambridge; Saxon Snell prizeman, 1927; Godwin and Wimperis Bursar, 1931; specialist on airports; recent work of firm (Norman and Dawbarn) includes housing (St. Pancras, Harlow and elsewhere), University College of the West Indies (*AR*, October, 1953); BBC television centre, Wood Lane (see 1954 Preview issue).

Louis de Soissons: born, Montreal, Canada, 1890. Articled to J. H. Eastwood; trained RA Schools and Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris; Tite prizeman

1912; Henry Jarvis student 1913; architect for Italy, Imperial War Graves Commission; member Royal Fine Art Commission since 1949. Works include industrial and social service buildings,



shops, theatres, housing, war memorials, etc.; architect-planner, Welwyn Garden City; architect of George VI memorial now under construction.

J. M. Easton: born 1889; trained Scotland and London; Godwin bursar 1927; president AA 1939-40; Council, RIBA, since 1951. **Sir Howard Robertson:** born 1888; trained AA, London University and Paris; principal of AA throughout 1920s; Royal Gold Medallist, 1949; past president RIBA; member, Royal Fine Art Commission. Partnership, established 1919 (at first with late Stanley Hall), has built Royal Horticultural Society Hall, Gt. Ormond Street Children's hospital, Government exhibition pavilions, Hatfield Technical College, etc., etc.; also interiors of liners; recently appointed architects of new Shell office building, South Bank.

J. Innes Elliott: Chief Architect and Surveyor, Metropolitan Police, since 1947; born 1912;



trained Liverpool under Reilly and Budden; Office of Works from 1935 including 4 years with Ancient Monuments Branch.

Frederick Gibberd: born 1908; studied Birmingham; past Principal AA School; Council RIBA since 1952 (vice-president 1950-51); member, Royal Fine Art Commission; works include Pulman Court,

Streatham, Hackney Housing, London airport terminal buildings, now under construction (see 1954 Preview issue); market-place at Lansbury neighbourhood, etc.; architect-planner of Harlow new town; author of *The Architecture of England and Town Design*.

D. E. E. Gibson: born 1908; trained Manchester; lecturer, Liverpool University School of Architecture, where he also studied Civic Design under Professor Abercrombie; scientific officer, BRS, Watford; deputy County Architect, Isle of Ely; first City Architect of Coventry, later also planning officer of Coventry (responsible for general



control of development in the new Coventry, and architect for Broadgate House and bridge); appointed County Architect, Notts, 1954; Council, RIBA since 1952.

Ernö Goldfinger: born 1902 in Budapest; trained Switzerland and France (Auguste Perret's atelier); came to England, 1934; has designed shops, houses, schools, offices; author of *Penguin County of London Plan Explained* (with E. J. Carter), *British Furniture Today*; English correspondent for *L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui*.

Frank Gollins: born 1910; trained Birmingham; in practice before the war with R. A. Smeeton. **James Melvin:** born 1912; trained AA; worked in Paris and Vienna and was in partnership with Lionel Smith. **Edmund Ward:** born 1912; previously a partner with Sir John Brown and Partners. Present firm formed after the war; built own offices, Manchester Square; Sheffield technical college now under construction (see 1954 Preview issue).

Stanley V. Goodman: born 1894; studied at College of Estate Management and (after 1914-18 war) at AA. Worked with Beds Education Committee from 1920, designing schools; Beds County Architect since 1949; Council RIBA since 1951.

John Lacey: born 1916; trained AA; worked with Robert Atkinson, Ministry of Town and Country Planning (under G. A. Jellicoe); war service Royal Engineers in N. Africa and Italy; designed timber camps for 10,000 Hungarians in Austria.

Max Lock: born 1909; trained AA; head of Hull School of Architecture, 1939-42; director of surveys and plans for Middlesbrough, the Hartlepoons, Portsmouth district, Bedford; work includes 8-storey flats and houses in Bedford; offices, houses, etc., in London, Herts, Beds. Present

partnership (with Geoffrey Easton, Gerald King, Laurence Perlston) formed 1954.

J. L. Martin: born 1908; trained Manchester (Soane medallist, 1930); head of Hull School 1934-39; deputy architect, LMS railway 1939-48; deputy architect LCC 1948 (chiefly responsible for Royal Festival Hall); now architect, LCC; Council RIBA since 1953; author (with wife Sadie Speight) *The Flat Book*, 1937.

E. D. Jefferiss Mathews: born 1907; trained as a surveyor; subsequently took outside RIBA final and joined family firm of architects established by great-grandfather in 1830s; war service with REs, ending as Assistant Director of Works, Persia and Iraq; present practice (with two partners, Oswald D. Pearce and A. G. Nisbet) specializes in hospital and industrial work; vice-president RIBA since 1953; chairman ARCUK, 1951-53.

Robert H. Matthew: born 1906; trained Edinburgh; Pugin Student, 1929; Soane medallist, 1932; Arthur Cates prizeman, 1932; Bossom Gold Medallist, 1936; Council RIBA since 1950; architect and town-planning officer, LCC, 1946-52; previously chief architect and planning officer to Department of Health for Scotland; now Professor of Architecture, Edinburgh University.

Edward Mills: born 1915; studied Regent St. Polytechnic; work includes South Bank 1951 administration block; flats at Hackney, etc., author of *The Modern Factory*; RIBA Bossom Research Fellow, 1953.

Guy Morgan: born 1902; trained London University; taught at AA for 5 years; has designed flats, housing, pubs, factories, hospitals, etc.

Colin St. C. Oakes: born 1908; trained Northern Polytechnic and Royal Academy; Rome Scholar, 1931; Arthur Cates prizeman, 1935; 1936-38, Deputy Chief Architect to Government of Bengal; 1938-39, Deputy Assistant Director of Works, War Office; 1946-49, partner with E. Playne (Sir Aston Webb & Sons) and teaching at AA; 1945-50, principal architect, Imperial War Graves Commission—Far East; since 1949, Chief Architect, Boots Pure Drug Co., for whom he has designed shops, laboratory, power station, etc.

Pite, Son and Fairweather: firm formed by W. A. Pite in 1919 when his son, Robert Pite, and H. M. Fairweather were taken into partnership; specialized in hospital work; W. A. Pite died shortly after the war and H. M. Fairweather in 1950; Robert Pite resigned 1949; present partners, **G. H. Fairweather, W. N. B. George and J. K. O. Trew.**

Powell and Moya: partnership formed 1946. Philip Powell: born 1921; trained AA; worked in office of



F. Gibberd; part-time teacher Kingston School of Art, 1947-49. Hidalgo Moya, born 1920; trained AA; worked in office of F. Gibberd; part-time teacher AA, 1947-48. Michael Powell (who left partnership in 1950 to become Assistant Housing Architect, LCC). Won competition for Westminster City Council's Pimlico Housing Scheme, 1946; other work includes flats, Gospel Oak (AR, Oct., 1954); small houses.

D. P. Reay: born 1914; trained Liverpool and Columbia University, New York; principal architect, Royal Canadian Air Force, 1940-45; Assistant Regional Planning Officer, Ministry of Town and Country Planning, 1946-48; Chief Architect and Planning Officer, East Kilbride New Town, 1948-52; Chief Architect, Stevenage New Town, 1952.

Frank Scarlett: born 1900; trained London University; worked under Maxwell Ayrton, also in Paris at the Atelier Pascal; Bossom gold medallist,



1929; worked afterwards in Dublin, where he taught at the National University of Ireland; after that in New York, under Corbett and Harrison; private practice since 1929, first job a house at Rye; has built flats, offices, etc.

Peter Shephard: born 1914; trained Liverpool; 1937-40, assistant to D. L. Bridgewater, with whom he is now in partnership; 1940-43, Ministry of Supply, Royal Ordnance Factories; 1943-44 with Sir Patrick Abercrombie's staff on Greater London Plan; 1945-47, Ministry of Town and Country Planning, working on Stevenage master plan; 1947-48, Deputy Chief Architect, Stevenage



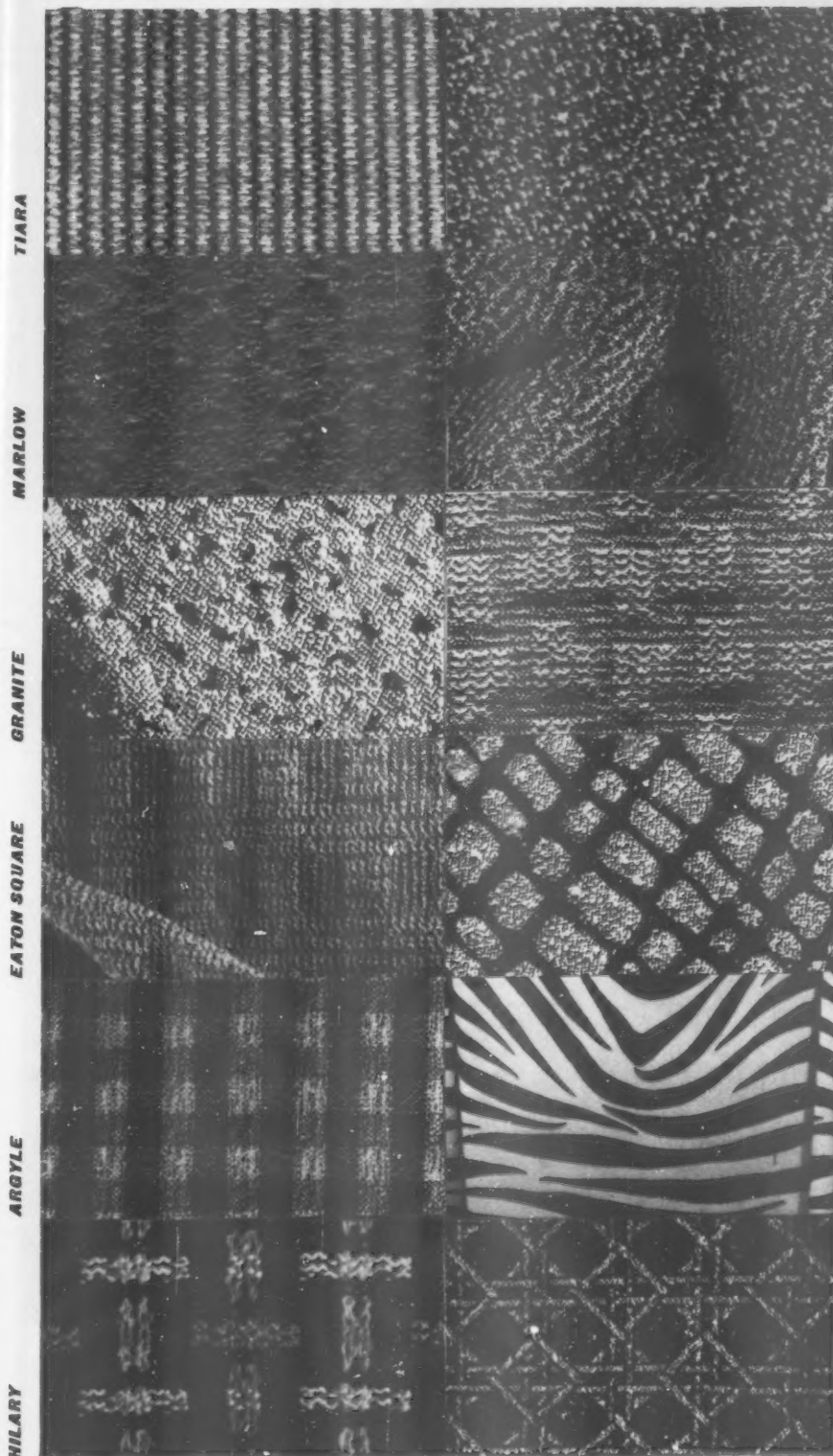
[continued on page 76]



NEW TIBOR TEXTURED FURNISHINGS

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TIBOR REICH has designed a number of new textured furnishing fabrics for Tibor Ltd., Stratford-on-Avon. The firm gained its reputation by adding each year to their range several new textures, which are not destined to replace the previous ones, but to add something fresh and usable to the existing designs. For 1955 twelve fabrics have been selected to go into production, and whilst some are suitable only for upholstery, others take their place as drapery fabrics for interiors, bed covers and loose covers for Chairs. The latest Deep Texture weaves, based on geometry, have more movement than the previous ones, but still retain a quiet pattern. The Texturedrape range has small textured effects or very flowing lines, whilst the Textureprint, which is a fairly newcomer, tries to overcome the limitations of woven effects by having the texture woven in the fabric and then overprinted with two or more additional colours. The fabrics illustrated are as follows:

Tiara. A plain upholstery fabric which can be equally well used for curtains or wall panels. The small vertical stripe which repeats on just over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch adds additional depth and the new colours available are from sombre Bronze to the more exciting Deep Purples, Flames and Lilacs. The composition is cotton, worsted, rayon and Lurex.

Marlow is a piece-dyed medium weight plain texture design to augment the well-known 'Henley' fabric, and the colours available will be Flame, Lime, Persimmon, Lemon, Forest Green, Turquoise, Black, Grey, Wine. Composition: Wool and cotton.

Granite. A Texturedrape with small pattern giving an almost plain texture with the relief of small speckles and light bouclé effects. It is useful for upholstery or curtains, and is composed of cotton or cotton and wool.

Eaton Square and Scampi. Piece-dyed or woven in blended colours. 1 inch squares on a 2 inch repeat giving an embossed texture square effect. This serves as a useful upholstery fabric and contains cotton, wool and a small percentage of rayon.

Argyle. Check upholstery cloth with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares and 1 inch repeat. Composed of cotton and wool.

Hilary. A gay upholstery fabric in multicolours with 1 inch repeat across and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch down. Mostly on a dark background with a basket weave effect in Grey/White, White/Yellow and Red/Black.

Wellington. Elegant closely woven fabric with tiny loops having an almost plain appearance. 100 per cent wool surface on a cotton base. Woven in rich and elegant colours.

Pebble. Small wool pebble effect on a cotton ground with 1 inch shell shape raised effect on a textured ground. Woven with or without Lurex according to its use.

Mesh. Irregular flowing lines for draping or upholstery in interesting colours such as Kingfisher, brilliant Lime, Flame, Black/White.

Zebra. Textureprint successfully used for the first time on the s.s. 'Olympia' for Bar furnishing. 100 per cent cotton in Black/White, Yellow/Black, Red/Black.

Trellis. All-purpose Texturedrape for curtains, upholstery or bedspreads with geometric design making it useful for interior furnishing schemes.

continued from page 74]

Development Corporation; work of present partnership principally housing (e.g. at Lansbury), schools; Councils RIBA (since 1950) and Institute of Landscape Architects; President AA this year; author of *Modern Gardens*; specialist on landscape.

Richard Sheppard: born 1911; studied AA; partnership includes his wife (formerly Jean Shufflebotham); work includes schools in Herts, Essex, Wores, etc., hostel at Wye College, Kent, shipping offices at Newcastle, housing at Harlow, etc.; author *Prefabrication* (1946), *Building for the People* (1948).

Shingler and Risdon: partnership founded 1951, work mainly consisting of flats, factories, offices, garages and domestic work. **Frank Risdon:** born 1913; trained Northern Polytechnic and AA; worked in offices of Stanley Hall, Easton & Robertson and F. Gibberd; taught at Polytechnic, Regent St., Northern Polytechnic and South-East Essex Technical College. **Alec James Shingler:** born 1912; articled to Alan Belcham.

Terence W. Snailum: born 1904; trained Royal West of England Academy and AA; afterwards taught at both these schools; Bosson silver medallist, 1929; has done industrial work in Wiltshire, Devon and Kent, schools in Bath, rural and urban housing.

Basil Spence: born 1907; trained London (pupil of Lutyens) and Edinburgh; Arthur Cates prizeman, 1931; Pugin student, 1933; recent work includes schools, housing, many exhibitions (e.g. Sea and Ships building, South Bank, 1951); winner of Coventry Cathedral competition, 1951 (see 1954



Preview issue); Council RIBA since 1952.

F. A. Stengelhofen: born 1901; studied in the Rhineland; 1927-46 with Sir John Burnet Tait & Lorne; appointed 1947 architect to Zoological Society of London with a brief to replan Regent's Park Zoo.

David Stokes: born 1908, son of Leonard Stokes (PRIBA, 1910-12); trained AA; partner with A. Marshall Mackenzie in Aberdeen, 1933-5; since in private practice; work includes schools at Lansbury and elsewhere; taught AA, 1945-7.

Basil Ward: New Zealander, born 1902; trained under J. A. Louis Hay; Henry Jarvis student, 1926; in partnership, 1929-39, with Connell and Lucas (modern houses); now with Ramsey, Murray & White. Recent building is MRC Laboratory at Hammersmith; Professor of Architecture, Royal College of Art, 1946-53, then appointed first Lethaby Professor, RCA.

Clifford Worthington: born 1916; trained as pupil and at College of Art; worked in public offices (Halifax and West Sussex); lectured at Medway

College of Art and Hammersmith School of Architecture; in private practice since the war, designing houses, factories, shops, offices and pubs.

F. R. S. Yorke: born 1906; studied Birmingham; author of *The Modern House*, *The Modern House in England* and (with Penelope Whiting) *The New Small House*, and editor of *Specification*; council RIBA since 1951. **Eugene Rosenberg:** born 1907; studied Prague and Paris. **C. S. Mardall:** born 1909; studied Northern Polytechnic and the AA. The three have been in partnership since 1946 and among their principal buildings are: schools at Stevenage, Lansbury and many other places, flats at Stevenage, industrial buildings, hospitals, housing in Harlow new town.

CONTRACTORS etc

Health Centre at Southampton. L. Berger, Borough Architect. *General contractors:* John Lewis Building Ltd.

Office Building in Lambeth. *Architects:* T. P. Bennett & Sons. *General contractor:* Taylor Woodrow Ltd.

Office Building in Lambeth for the Dock Labour Board. *Architect:* Frederick Gibberd. *Consulting engineer:* Felix Samuely. *General contractors:* Messrs. Wates Ltd.

Three Churches at Coventry. *Architect:* Basil Spence. *General contractor:* Wimpey.

Flats in Liverpool. Ronald Bradbury, City Architect and Director of Housing. *Consulting engineer:* W. V. Zinn and Associates. *General*

[continued on page 78]

Background to Business

Working in collaboration with the Architect, Frank Booth, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Heal's Contracts Ltd., recently furnished the Boardroom of Messrs. Richard Costain Ltd., Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. The panelling, table and chairs are of fine walnut. The door is panelled in red hide and the floor is close carpeted in blueberry coloured Wilton.

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continued from page 76]

contractor: R. Costain & Son (Liverpool). Sub-contractors: Lifts: Express Lift Co. Metal windows: The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Lightning conductors: W. J. Furse & Co. (Manchester). Plumber: Engineering Service Installations Ltd. Plastering and granolithic work: A. R. Ball & Co. Glazier: L. Keizer & Co.

Housing at Sydenham Hill. Architects: Guy Morgan & Partners. General contractor: Rush & Tomkins Ltd. Facing bricks: Uxbridge Flint Brick Co. Stone cills and flower boxes: Enfield Stone Co. Balustrading, handrailing and railings to balconies: General Iron Foundry Co. External paving to terraces and wall tiling to entrances: St. James's Tile Co. Internal plumbing works: Z. D. Berry & Sons. Hard gloss glaze to staircase walls: Robbs Cement Finishes. Fireplaces and ironmongery: W. N. Froy & Sons. Structural floors of 3-storey blocks: Brick Flooring Constructions. Asphalt roofing and accotile flooring: Rock Asphalt Co.

Metropolitan Police Housing in Highgate. J. Innes Elliott, Architect to the Metropolitan Police District. General contractor: Gee, Walker and Slater Ltd. Facing bricks: Richard Parton (Builders Merchants) Ltd. Recirculating fire units: B. Finch and Co. Metal windows: The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Flush doors: Richard Savage Ltd. Cedar shingles: W. H. Colt (London) Ltd. Refuse hoppers: McLaren Johnston and Co.

Airport Terminal Building at Turnhouse, Edinburgh. Architect: Prof. Robert H. Matthew. Main contractor: Nathaniel Grieve. Sub-contractors to main contractor: mason: Russell & Swanston Ltd. Glazier: Cunningham, Dickson & Walker. Plumber: Patrick Knox & Son. Plasterer: Farish & Birnie. Structural steelwork contractor: Fleming

Brothers Ltd. Reinforced concrete contractor: Stuart's Granolithic Co. Electrical contractor: James Scott & Co. Heating and ventilating contractor: Underhill Heating Engineers.

North Bedfordshire College of Further Education. Stanley V. Goodman, County Architect. General contractor: Phase I: J. M. Hill & Son (Amphill).

Chemistry Laboratories at Cambridge. Architects: Easton & Robertson. Quantity surveyors: Hamilton H. Turner & Son. Structural engineers: R. T. James & Partners. General contractors: Keridge (Cambridge) Ltd. Structural steelwork: Harland & Wolff Ltd. Mechanical services: G. N. Haden & Sons. Electrical services: Troughton & Young Ltd. Lifts: Waygood-Otis Ltd.

Technical College at Keighley. Hubert Bennett, West Riding County Architect. General contractors: H. V. Robinson Ltd. Structural steelwork: Wright Anderson & Co. Hollow tile concrete floors and staircases: Frazzi Ltd. Metal windows: The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ashlar stone: Johnson's Well-field Quarries. Heating (ceiling heating panels), hot water and ventilation: G. N. Haden & Sons. Electrical services: Pickering's Shopfitters Ltd. Lift and hoist: Keighley Lifts Ltd. Balustrades and railings: C. F. Attrill. Roller shutters: Curfew Doors Ltd.

Primary School in Kensington. Architects: Chamberlin Powell & Bon. General contractors: W. J. Marston & Son. Window manufacturers: Quicktho' (1928) Ltd. Steel sub-contractors: Redpath, Brown & Co.

Secondary School, Maida Vale, London. Architects: David Stokes & Partners. Structural engineers: Consider Constructions Ltd. General con-

tractor: Y. J. Lovell & Son. Sub-contractors and suppliers: bricks: Uxbridge Flint Brick Co. Asphalt tanking: Faldo Asphalt Co. Precast stone facings, copings and treads: Girlings Ferro-Concrete Co. Precast, prestressed roofing: Concrete Ltd. Heating, hot water and ventilation: Troughton & Young (Heating) Ltd. Electrical installation: C. J. Bartley & Co. Carda windows: Holcon Ltd. Metal windows: R. E. Pearse & Co. Gas installation: North Thames Gas Board. Glazing: James Clark & Eaton Ltd. Plumbing: R. J. Audrey Ltd. Plastering: J. B. Abbott & Co. (Plasterers). Granolithic pavings: Kendell's Stone & Paving Co. Decorations: T. H. Kenyon & Son.

School at Hornsey. Architect: H. T. Cadbury-Brown. General contractor: H. Fairweather & Co. Structural steel work, pre-cast concrete floor, woodwool roofing, glazed curtain walling: Hills (West Bromwich) Ltd.

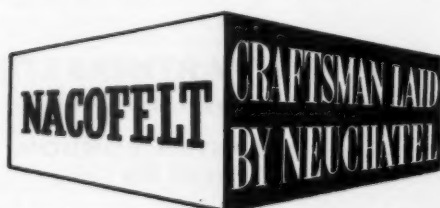
Secondary School at Great Baddow, Essex. H. Conolly, County Architect. Heating and electrical engineer: G. R. Hedingham. Consulting engineer: B. J. Nicholls. Quantity surveyor: E. C. Harris & Partners. General contractor: V. G. Selwood & Co. Sub-contractors: steelwork: Brockhouse Steel Structures Ltd. Concrete cladding: Stent Precast Concrete Co. Window sub-frames: Henry Hope & Sons. Windows and roof light shafts: The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ironmongery: James Gibbons Ltd. Railings and gates: Bayliss Jones and Bayliss Ltd. Sanitary fittings: B. Finch & Co. Wood block flooring: S. Bennett & Son. Thermo-plastic tiles: The Marley Tile Co. Bituminous felt: Highways Construction Ltd. Lettering: The Lettering Centre. Roller shutters: G. Brady & Co. Wood wool slabs: Halcrete (Precision) Panels Ltd. Heating: T. W. Coward & Co. Electrical: F. H. Wheeler & Co.

[continued on page 80]

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continued from page 78]

Secondary School, Lewisham. Architects: Clayton & Black & Daviel; architect in charge, J. R. F. Daviel; assistant architect, B. Brownson. Structural engineers: J. Watt Sandeman & Son. Heating consultants: Oscar Faber & Partners. General contractors: Y. J. Lovell & Son. Sub-contractors: metal windows and fascias: James Gibbon Ltd. Balustrading and handrails: Allen & Greaves Ltd. Sanitary goods (other than basins): John Bolding & Son. Cloakroom equipment: A. J. Binns Ltd. Electrical installation: The D.C. Engineering Co. W.C. partitions: Henry Hope & Son. Bricks and quarry tile paving supply and fix: R. Passmore & Co. Wood block floors: The Granwood Flooring Co. Studded rubber flooring: Semtex Ltd. Texicrete paving: Standard Pavements Co. Cork tile flooring: E. J. Elgood Ltd. Roof lights: J. A. King & Co. Heating installation: Ellis (Kensington) Ltd. Roofing felt: Permanite Ltd. Asbestos cement decking, fixing: Eastwoods Ltd.

Boarding School at Halstead, near Sevenoaks. Architects: Pite, Son and Fairweather, in collaboration with the County Architect: E. T. Ashley Smith. General contractor: W. F. Blay & Son, London and Dartford. Quantity surveyor: D. R. Nolans & Co. Consulting engineer: Stinton Jones & Partners.

Boys' Club in Stepney. Architects: Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardall. General contractors: C. J. Sims Ltd.

Research Laboratories at Stoke Orchard, near Cheltenham. Architects: Easton & Robertson. Quantity surveyors: Hamilton H. Turner & Son. Clerk of Works: Mr. Watkins. General contractor: Gilbert Ash Ltd. Heating and services: Troughton & Young (Heating) Ltd. Electrical: Drake & Gorham Ltd. Structural steelwork: Redpath Brown & Co. Steel staircases, copper roofing: Fredk. Braby & Co. Precast floors: Concrete Ltd.

Steel mesh: British Reinforcement Co. Facing bricks: Henry Greenham (1929) Ltd. Carda windows, window blinds: Holcon Ltd. Window controls: Arens Controls Ltd. Marble: Anselm Odling & Sons Ltd. Slate cills: Bow Slate & Enamel Co. Sanitary fittings: John Bolding & Sons. Folding gates: Bolton Gate Co. Internal chemical drainage: Chemical Pipe & Vessel Co. Terrazzo flooring: Diespeker & Co. Teak block flooring: Acme Flooring & Paving Co. Granolithic flooring: Stuarts Granolithic Co. Linoleum flooring: Korkoid Ltd. Cork tile flooring: G. Stephenson & Co. Sliding-folding screen: Esavian Ltd. Lightning conductors: J. W. Gray & Son. Goods lift: Hammond & Champness Ltd. Laboratory furniture, internal doors: H. H. Martyn & Co. Library furniture: Waring & Gillow Ltd. Steel lockers and shelving: Acrow (Engineers) Ltd. Steel partitioning: Rowe Bros. Ltd. Lavatory partitions: Venesta Ltd. Asphalt: Val de Travers Paving Co. Ironmongery: N. F. Ramsay & Co. Curtain tracks: J. Avery & Co.

Research Laboratories at Salfords, Surrey. Architect: Graham Dawbarn. General contractors: Higgs & Hill Ltd.

Development Building at Welwyn Garden City. Architect: E. D. Jefferiss Mathews, of J. Douglas Mathews & Partners. Chief assistant: R. S. Poole. General contractors: Welwyn Builders Ltd. Principal sub-contractors and suppliers so far appointed: Structural steel design, fabrication and erection: Sommerfeld Ltd. Pre-cast reinforced concrete floors: The Atlas Stone Co. In-situ reinforced concrete design and steelwork: Twistell Ltd. Roof panels to low-pitched roofs: Stramit Ltd. Curtain wall cladding and cladding panels: Holoplast Ltd. Windows: Holcon Ltd. Roof coverings: Standard Roofing Ltd. De-mountable internal partitions: Holoplast Ltd. & Stramit Ltd. Facing bricks: Uxbridge Flint Brick Co.

Atomic Power Station at Sellafield, Cumberland. Architect: Ministry of Works. General contractors: Taylor Woodrow Construction Ltd. Structural steelwork: Alex. Findlay & Co. Precast concrete floor units: Concrete Ltd. Steel deck roofing: Ruberoid Co. Asbestos cladding: Manchester Slate Co. Patent glazing, metal sashes, lantern lights: Hills (West Bromwich) Ltd.

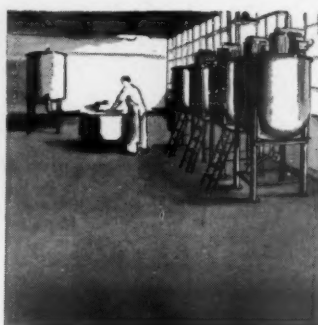
Furniture Showrooms at Bromley. Architect: Bertram Carter. General contractor: E. H. Smith (Croydon) Ltd. Heating and hot water service: gas: Matthew Hall & Co. Electric lighting: Troughton & Young Ltd. Reinforcement: Twistell Ltd.

Department Store at Maidstone. Architect: Clifford Worthington. Quantity surveyor: Peter T. B. Lawrence. General contractors: Mills & Sharp Ltd. Sub-contractors: electrical: G. E. Wallis & Sons (Electrical). Curtain wall of light alloy windows, plastic panels and prestressed concrete mullions: Holoplast Ltd. Structural steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co. Smith's floor beams and reinforced concrete work: R. Corben & Son. Suspended ceiling construction with Acousti-Celotex tiles: Horace W. Cullum & Co. Terrazzo paving and wall linings: Witcombe & Son. Standard metal windows: Henry Hope & Son. Fire-fighting equipment: The Pyrene Co. Space heating with electric unit heaters: Denniss Paine & Co. Flat roof covering: Prater Asphalte Co. Conveyors with electric motor: Lamson Engineering Co. Air conditioning ductwork: Rochester Welding & Engineering Co.

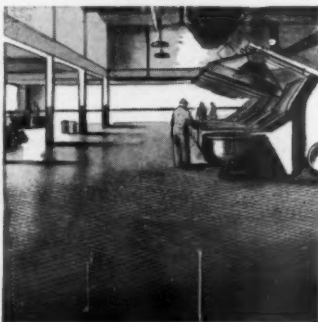
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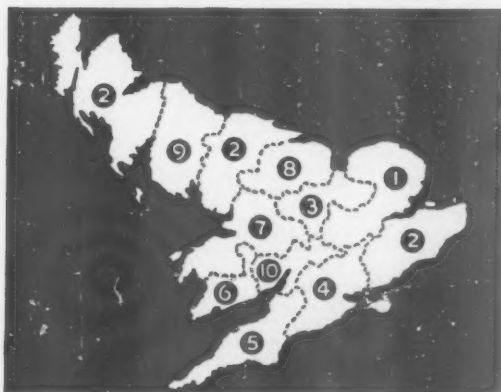
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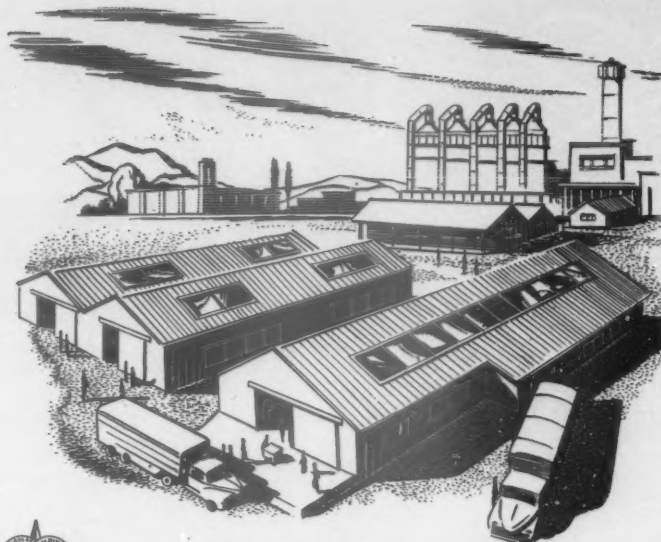
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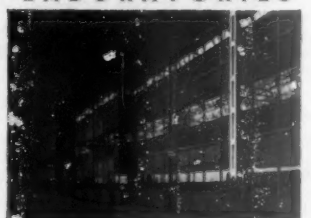
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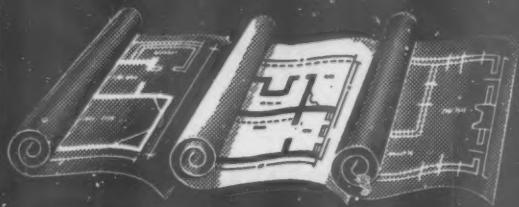


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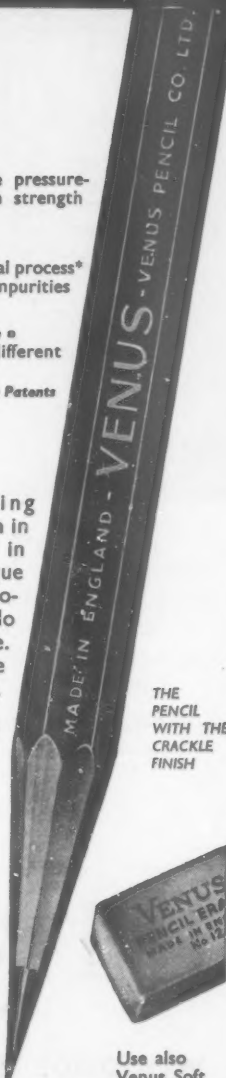
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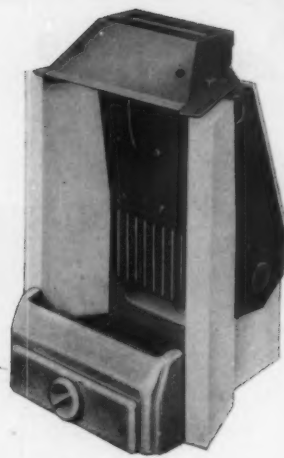


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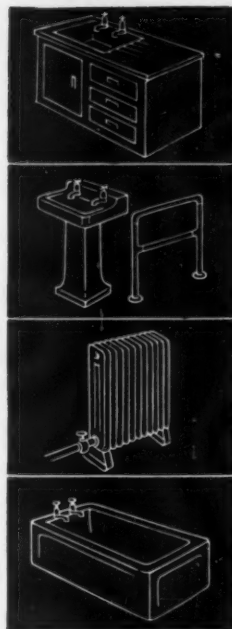
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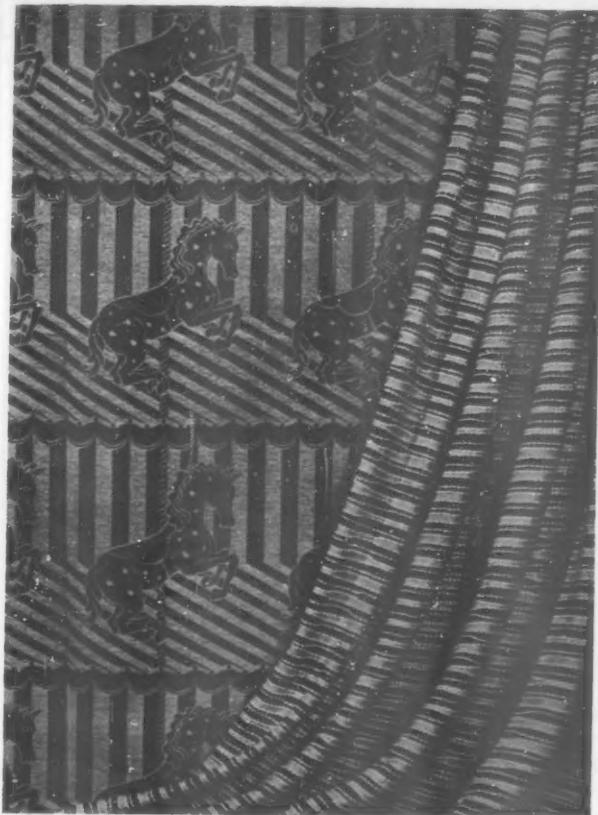
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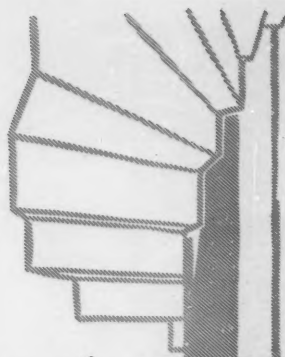
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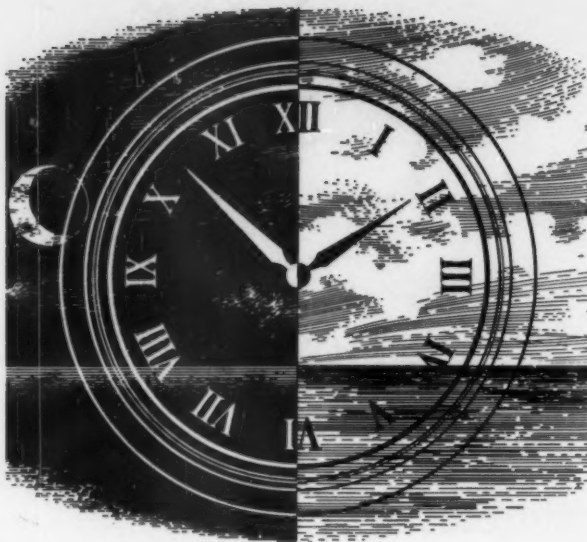


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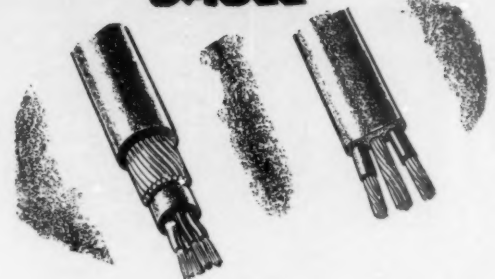
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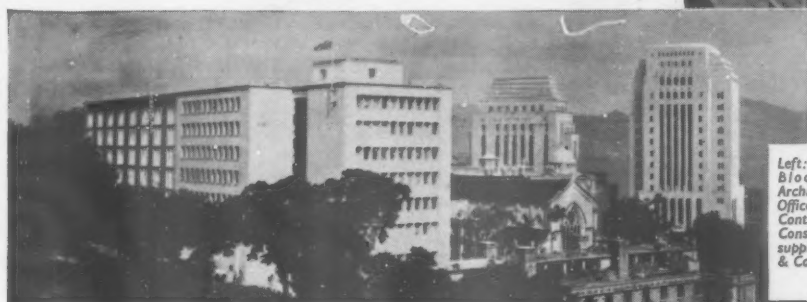
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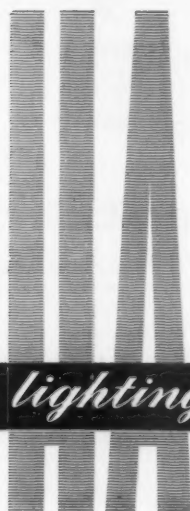


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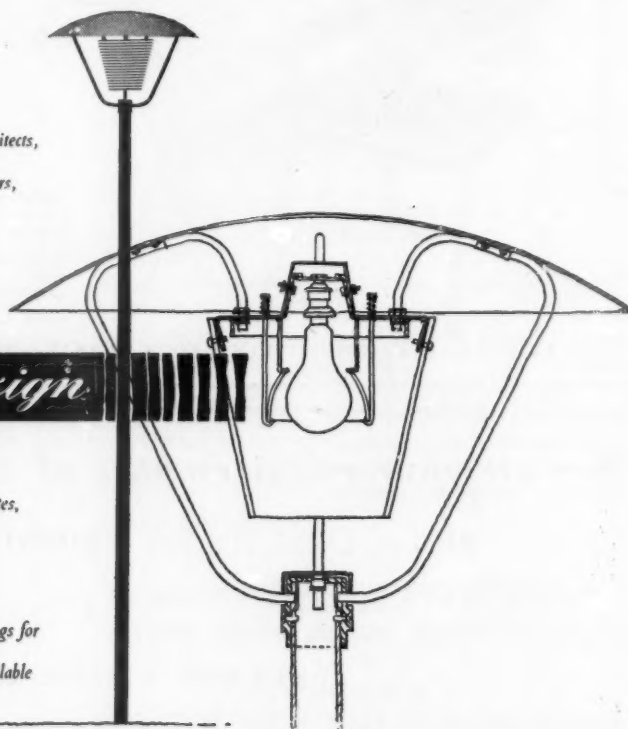
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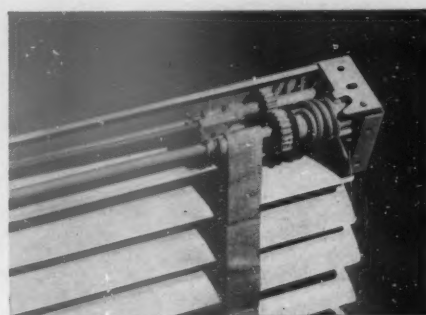
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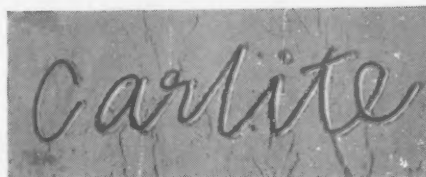
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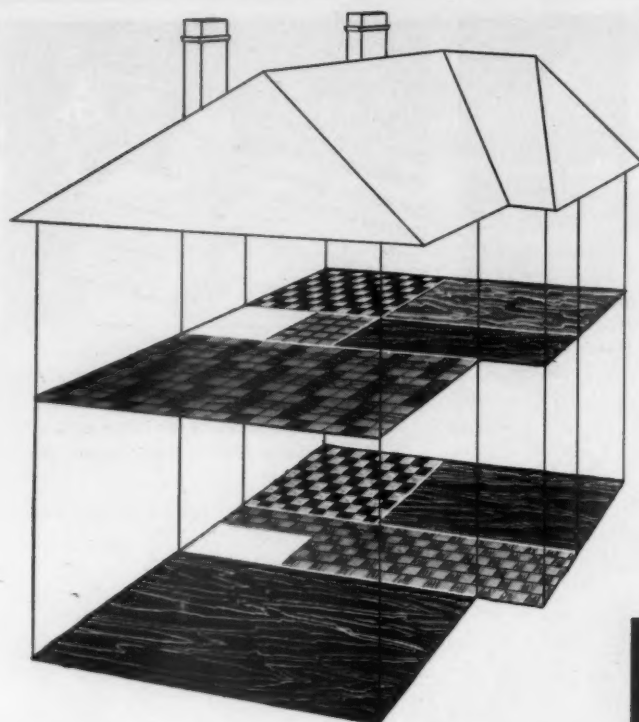
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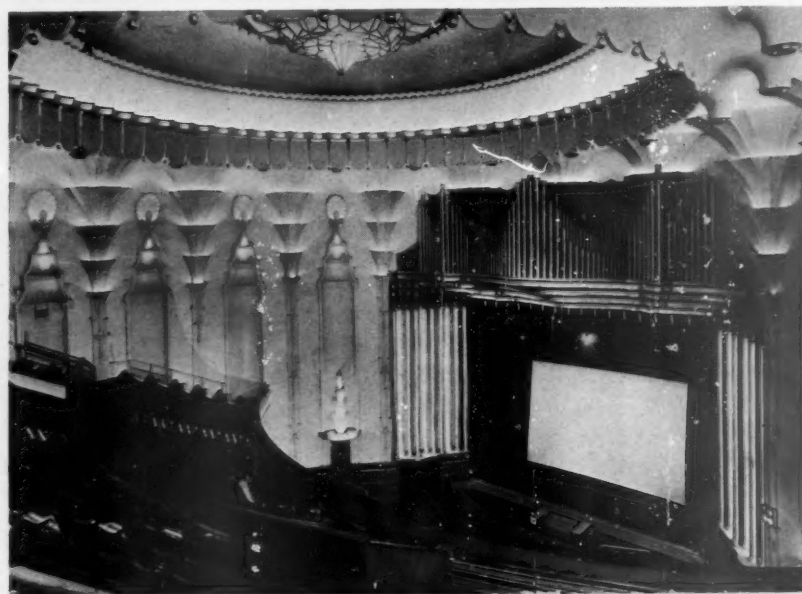
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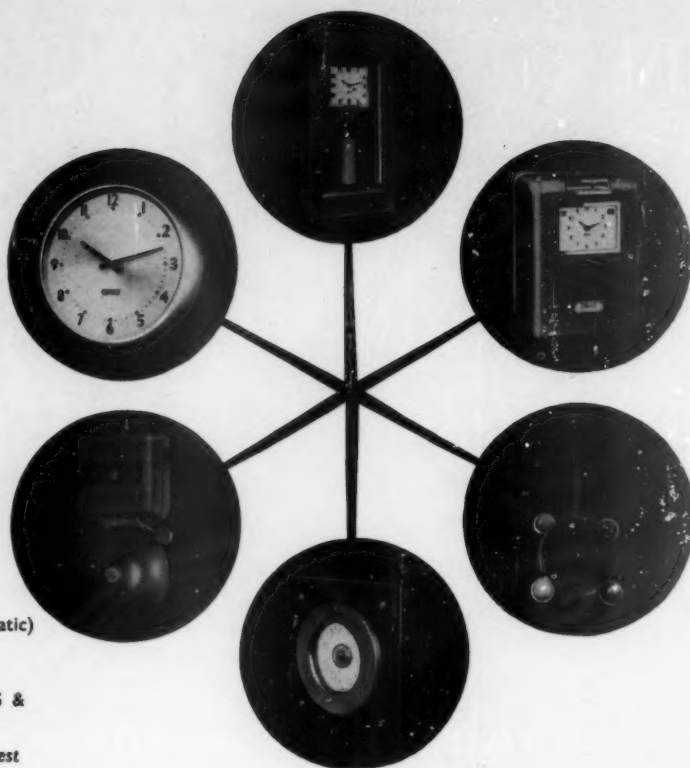
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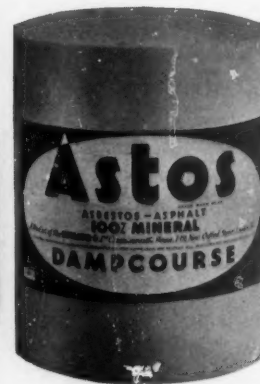
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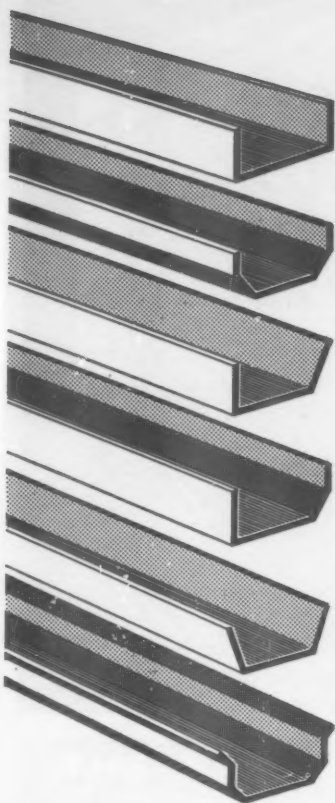


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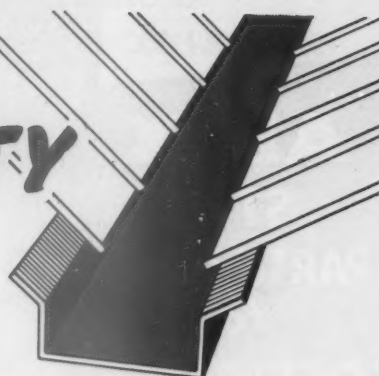
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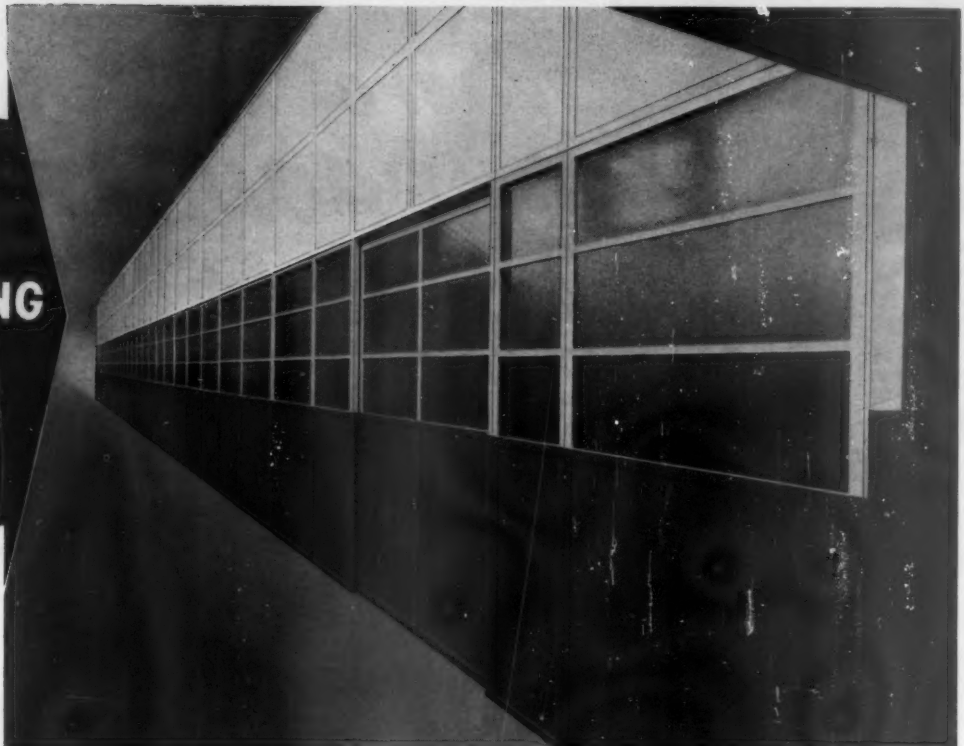
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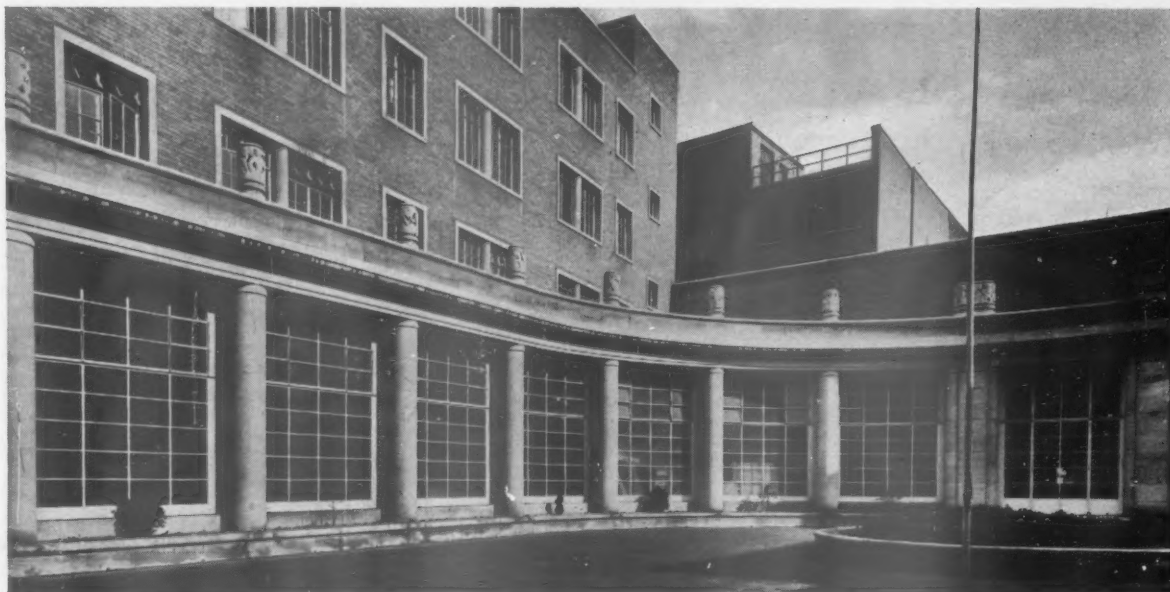
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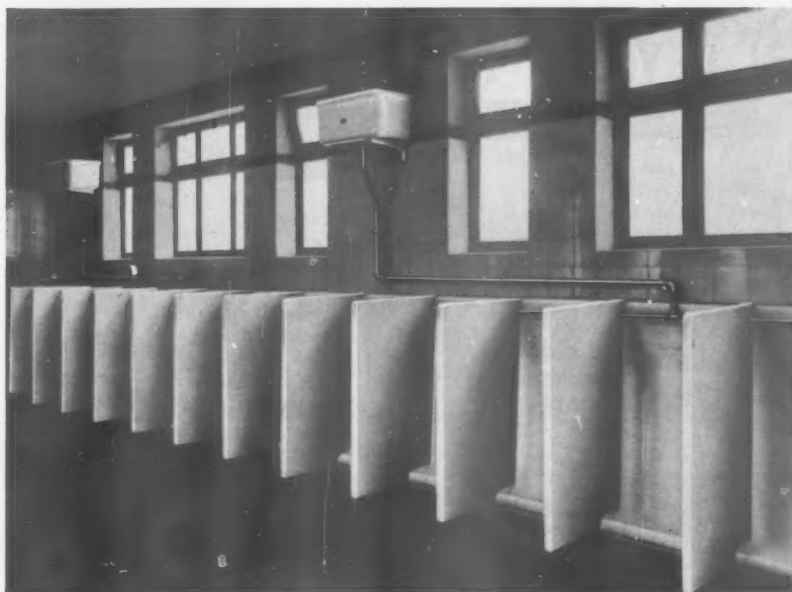
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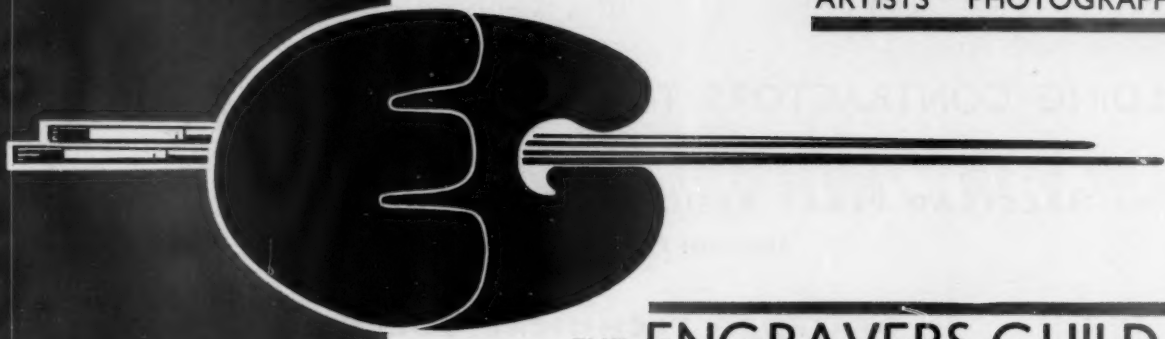


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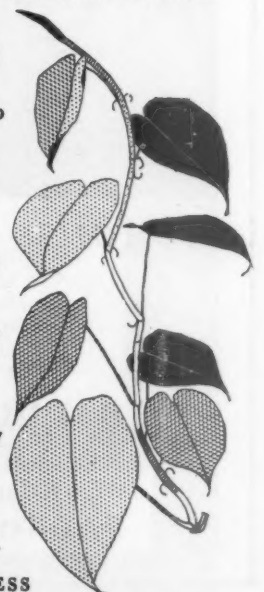
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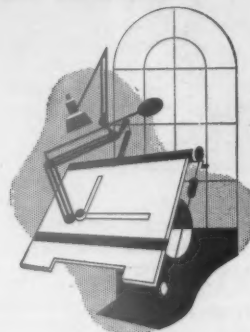
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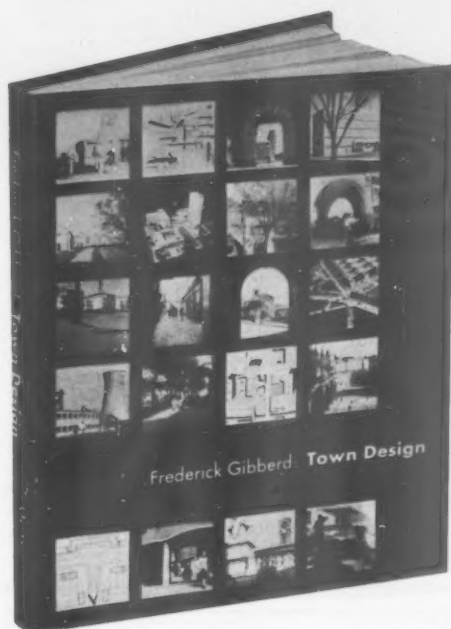
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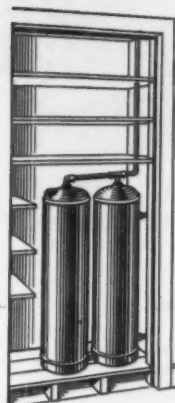
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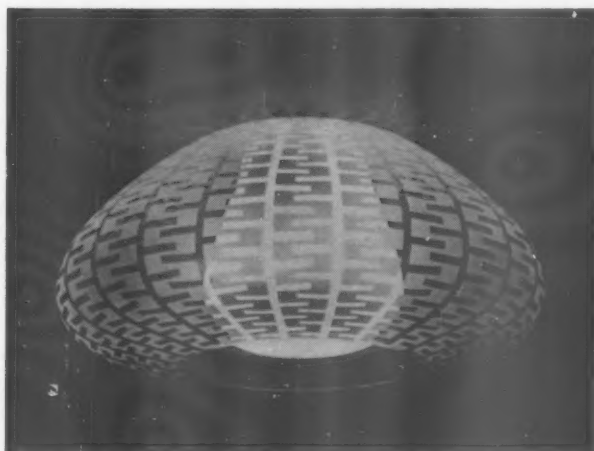
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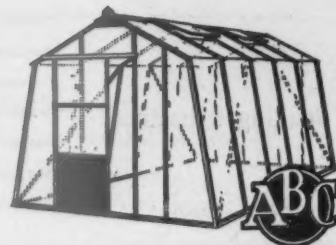


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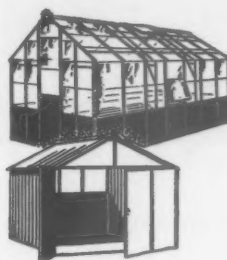
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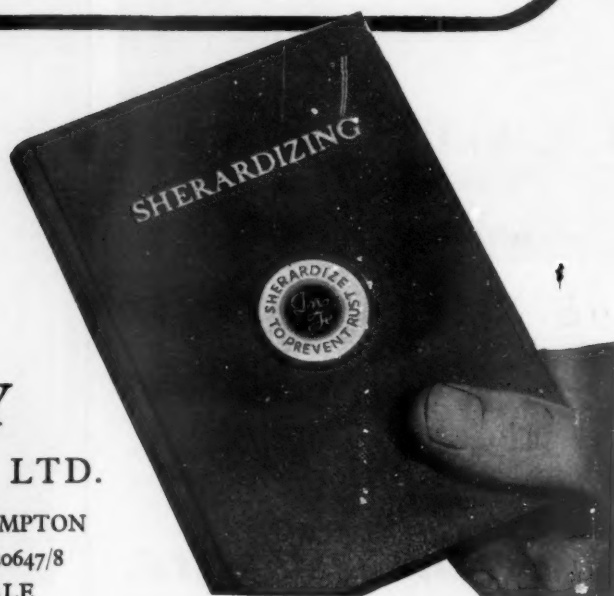
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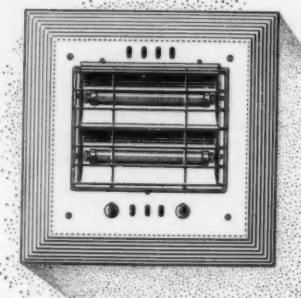
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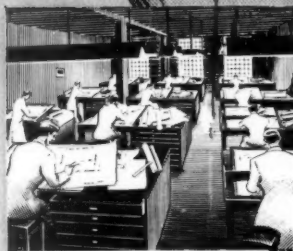
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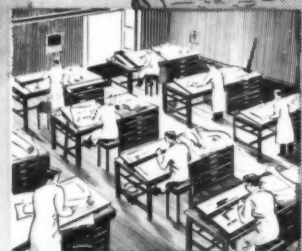


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